

Judge Sets March 3 For Trial of N. Y. '16'

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3,000 Unionists Picket D of J Office Here on Florida Terror

DOCKERS' MASS MEETING ON STRIKE QUESTION URGED

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War Boss Wilson Spurred Plot for Union-Busting

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MANY B'KLYN GROUPS HELP BUILD PEACE CONFERENCE

— See Page 3 —

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Wall Street's canyons echoed with some very un-Wall Street slogans Friday as over 3,000 Negroes and white workers, during a two hour picketline, shouted demands that the Florida bomb murderers be caught and punished. The demonstration, sponsored by District 65, was held before the Department of Justice offices at 45 Broadway.

At noon, as brokers and white collar workers in the financial district poured out to lunch, the air was filled with:

"Hey, McGrath, open your mouth!"

"Stop the terror in the South!"

This was for the U.S. Attorney General who has the power to act with all the authority of the U.S. government but has sent only a token complement of FBI men to Florida, following the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

Again and again, as 65'ers joined the line from shops and offices in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, the police had to give them additional 10 foot extensions of marching space.

"Stop dilly-dallying with dynamite," "We want democracy, stop lynching now" the placards read, as TV and newspaper photographers "shot" the line.

Across the street, passersby crowded the narrow sidewalks. The cops were more polite than they ever are in Harlem or Union Square.

One Ivy-League-dressed gentleman asked this reporter, "Do you think this sort of thing helps (Continued on Page 7)

2,500 AT GENOCIDE RALLY HAIL STOPPAGES BID

By DAVID PLATT

Paul Robeson, Ben Gold, president of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union and other speakers were cheered to the rafters at Webster Hall, Thursday night by 2,500 unionists, when they called for work stoppages, boycotts, demonstrations and delegations to Washington to protest the political murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Florida.

The occasion was a labor symposium on the historic petition "We Charge Genocide"—an indictment of the lynching and crimes committed against the Negro people.

The AFL, CIO and independent unionists who were present at the overflow meeting endorsed the call of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and of the Negro Labor Council for a nation-wide work stoppage and for federal action to halt the reign of terror in Florida.

The meeting also called the United Nations General Assembly to use its powers under the charter to halt the crime of geno-

cide against 15,000,000 Negro people in the United States.

In a speech interrupted with deafening applause several times, Paul Robeson told the unionists that the U. S. Government is attempting to wipe out the Negro people "because they are afraid of our strength."

"They have tried genocide against us for 300 years. We must be mighty strong to still be here. I tell you," Robeson said, "we are dealing today in the United States with the aroused wrath of the whole American nation. The 15 million Negroes in our land say it is about time it stopped. There's a closing of ranks among our people. The Negro masses are driving their leaders to speak as they have never spoken before and for good and sufficient reason. For we are dealing here with the question of life and death of the Negro people—life or death for American democracy—life or death for the whole world."

Ben Gold, who chaired the symposium, said the Genocide petition (Continued on Page 7)

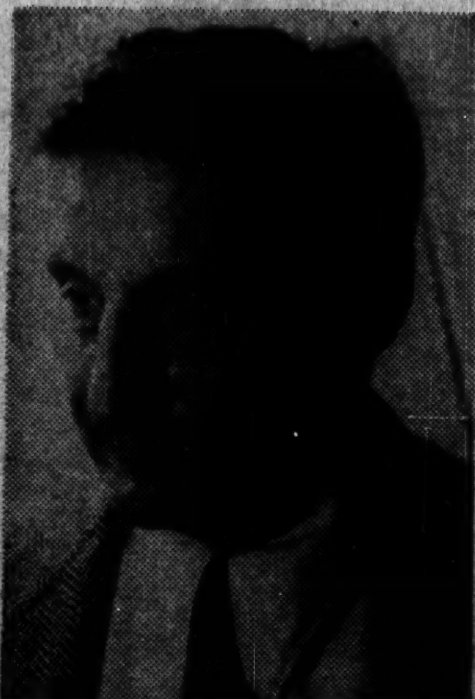
Free Press Rally Thursday

A Letter to You From John Howard Lawson

Today is the 28th birthday of The Worker and Daily Worker. The first issue was published Jan. 13, 1924. No daily workingman's paper has ever before had so long a history in our country, and the fact that the Daily Worker has been able to publish for this unbroken period shows that the workingclass movement is growing up.

In this lies the promise of a truly free press in America, one that is free from control of the monopolies.

The National Freedom of the Press Committee has arranged a big rally for this coming Thursday, Jan. 17, as part of its activity for a free press. It is fitting that this rally should honor the birthday of the Daily Worker. It is also fitting that it should help to promote the circulation campaign of this fine example of a free press. We have arranged an appropriate



JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

program of speakers and music for this affair.

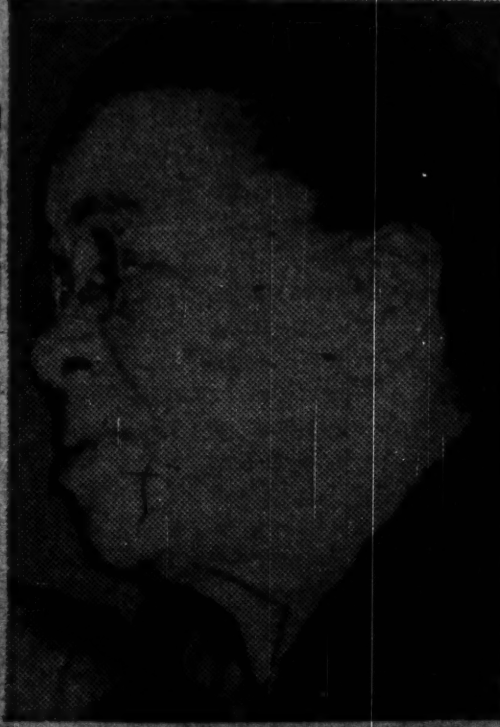
The rally will advance the struggle against the vicious imprisonment of The Worker editor-in-chief, John Gates, its former publisher. (Continued on Page 7)

Mrs. Bass, Perry, North and Pittman to Speak

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS, former editor and publisher of the West Coast's oldest Negro weekly, The California Eagle and Joseph North, who reported the Florida terror as special correspondent for the Daily Worker, will give first hand accounts of the anti-Negro outrages in Florida at the Freedom of the Press Rally at Manhattan Center Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mrs. Bass this week led a delegation of 14 persons to Florida which attended the funeral services of Mrs. Hattie Moore and protested to Gov. Fuller Warren the terror bombings in that state.

Because of the historic battles waged by the Daily Worker in defense of the working class, the Negro people and all other minority groups in our country, this fighting newspaper has been chosen as the central target of the Smith Act-minded Department of Justice in its drive to suppress all



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS

opposition to Wall Street's war drive.

IN SELECTING this time to hold its first major public demonstration in behalf of a free press in America, the National Commit-



PETTIS PERRY

tee for Freedom of the Press declared that it "is also fitting that our meeting should take place in the midst of the circulation campaign of The Worker and Daily Worker." and soon after the rally. (Continued on Page 7)

Get 1,850 Subscriptions in First Week of Drive

READERS of The Worker and Daily Worker had obtained about 1,500 subscriptions for the weekend paper and about 350 subs for the daily paper as the first week of the annual circulation campaign wound up last Monday.

The campaign, running from Jan. 1 to March 1, is aiming at 20,000 subs to The Worker and 2,000 for the Daily Worker.

From the South came 21 subs for The Worker and 16 for the Daily Worker. Supporters in Southern states, facing conditions of terror and persecution, had set themselves goals of 100 subs for The Worker and 35 for the Daily Worker. They have hit better than 20 percent for the weekend paper, and 45 percent for the daily paper.

Among the major northern states, New Jersey, with 137

Worker subs and 42 for the Daily Worker, led the parade. Jerseyites had completed 14 percent of their weekend paper goal of 1,000 and 21 percent of the goal of 200 for the daily paper.

Outstanding were the readers in the farm area around Lakewood and Tom's River, who had ob-

tained 77 Worker and Daily Worker subs out of a goal of 150, or better than 50 percent.

Readers in states with smaller objectives, including Wisconsin, Connecticut, Missouri, Maryland, Washington and Minnesota, had attained more than 10 percent of the goals they had set themselves.

New Yorkers, sparked by Queens and Manhattan, had 965 Worker subs out of a goal of 14,000, or about 7 percent; and 102 for the Daily Worker, or just about 10 percent of their objectives.

Queens and Manhattan readers hit 18 percent and 17 percent of

their combined Worker and Daily Worker objectives, respectively, but Brooklyn, Bronx and upstate readers were slow in getting started.

The Astoria and Rockaway communities in Queens, and the Chelsea-Lincoln Square communities in Manhattan did top-notch jobs for the first week. Astoria readers obtained 35 out of 70 subs, or 50 percent; Rockaway readers got 53 subs out of a 150 objective, or 35 percent; while Chelsea supporters of the paper hit 208 subs out of 600, also 35 percent.

Queens supporters were shooting for better than 50 percent of their goals by Jan. 17, date of the National Freedom of the Press Rally at Manhattan Center. Manhattanites hoped to hit 40 percent by that time, while other groups were going for 25 percent.

Make It a Year-Round Fund for The Worker

Florida workers, reacting to the bloody slaughter of Negro leader Harry T. Moore and his wife, sent The Worker Fund \$200 this past week. Their contribution helped to swell the Fund by another thousand dollars during the week, bringing it to \$28,000.

Some \$350 has now come from

Florida, or about 15 percent above the \$300 readers there had set themselves as their goal.

Miners and other workers of West Virginia came through with \$25; there was \$100 from a group of Bronx businessmen, and the Van Cortlandt section of the Communist Party contributed \$74 in

memory of one of its members, Zelda.

A \$25 contribution from Connecticut urged us to go after permanent sustaining contributions, and a New Yorker sent \$12 for 1951 (a dollar per month) and pledged \$52 (a dollar a week) for 1952. Several smaller contributions were received.

States Map Drive For Big 5 Peace Pact

"THEREFORE, we, men and women of the United States, exercising the traditional right of petition guaranteed by our Constitution, call upon our President and Congress to urge a conference of the major powers to draw up an agreement for lasting peace."

ALL OVER THE LAND men and women of all and no political convictions who want peace were meeting last week and coming to grips with the "how," "where" and "whens" involved in getting one million fellow-Americans to sign on the dotted line beneath the above quotation. This is the last sentence in the American Peace Crusade's hard hitting petition form which urges a conference among the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the Chinese Peoples Republic and France.

INVOLVED in the sometimes tedious organizational task of translating the electrifying Gallup Poll findings of 70 percent into a mountain of signatures to present to the President and Congress, were Americans with varying opinions about different aspects of the Korean war, about where the responsibility for this or that international tension lay. But all were agreed on one stubborn point—why not have the world's main countries sit down around a table and settle things peacefully? Quoted on the petition form are such diverse expressions as those of India's Nehru: "If the great powers would sign a simple 'No War' declaration, the world's millions would heave a sigh of relief." Pope Pius XII in his appeal for peace and understanding, and the Quakers, in "Steps to Peace." "Great reliance must be placed upon negotiations if satisfactory progress is to be made toward building the kind of world we want."

MICHIGAN, WITH a plan for 100,000 signatures, mostly among workers, was under way with 6,000 petition forms with space for eight signatures apiece already in circulation in the Detroit area alone. Organization has prepared the way, and organization is seen the key to the quick success of the national campaign, for the people overwhelmingly are ready to sign. One early bird Detroit canvasser in a couple of days reported getting 200 signatures with "speed and ease." Organizing plans in Michigan had included the raising of money for materials, leaflets, posters, broadcasts and other forms of bringing the campaign to the peoples' attention. Nor was youth, that dynamic driving force most directly concerned with peace, neglected. On the college campuses, notably the University at Ann Arbor, peace discussion had paved the way for petition signing.

IN WASHINGTON state where an initial 20,000 signature goal has been set, planning conference



at Seattle was attended by 500 delegates from every part of the state. Community meetings in the greater Seattle area are addressed by members of the executive committee of the Seattle Peace Crusade. Extensive mailings of the declaration of 40 prominent Americans headed by Chicago U.S. Dr. Carlson have gone out. Other organizations are being contacted for united work. Plans have been made to center the campaign in Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham, Everett, Port Angeles, Olympia, Aberdeen, Yakima and Spokane.

ILLINOIS ON FRIDAY formally opened its petition campaign for 100,000 signatures with a meeting at the UE Hall. Preparatory work included peace delegations which have already visited nine Congressmen and both Senators, and distribution of a colorful folder on a Big Five peace pact with a front page just the opposite of Collier's, showing men of the East and West with arms around each others shoulders over a map of the world and the heading, "A preview of Collier's Unwanted Peace."

An important part of Illinois plans are the raising of \$10,000 to guarantee hundreds of thousands of leaflets, pamphlets, forums, delegations, motorcades and other such actions. A great deal of local imagination has been shown in this area, with varying forms of petitions. The recently formed Chicago Jewish-American Council for Peace came out with an attractive petition in two languages, quoting Jewish leaders. The Creek-American Committee for Peace was among the first to issue its own petition. So have the Women for Peace, Vets for Peace and Senior Citizens for Peace.

CONNECTICUT was under way with emphasis on a Labor local, legislators, city, state and national over the weekend

shopgate signatures as well as community forms for its 30,000 quota. Parades of autos with flares stopping and gathering signatures are on the agenda in the Nutmeg State.

Los Angeles and San Francisco were started, as well as smaller coast communities such as the Alameda and Contra Costa Peace Committee which has pictorially dramatized on its Big Five petitions the choice between a medium size tank for \$230,000 and a medium size elementary school at the same price. Regular local bulletins giving national peace pact news have extensive mailings in Wisconsin, southern California, and Kansas City.

EXPRESSING once again the deep down wishes of the people, another newspaper asked its readers last week to write their "dream headlines." And as with other papers trying this gimmick, majority answering the "Sunday Oregonian" wrote headlines as "East West Pact Signed," "All Nations Disarm," "Russia, U. S. Sign Disarmament Pact."

The solid planning of the nation's crusaders for peace on the petition drive is the main hope of turning these headlines from "dream" to realities.

To Picket Impy On Evictions in Met Project

A City Hall picket line and demonstration demanding that Mayor Impellitteri block the eviction of 19 Stuyvesant Town tenants for fighting against the project's jimmie housing policy is being organized by the New York Tenants Councils.

The demonstration will take place Tuesday from 11:30 to 1:30 p.m.

Local councils throughout the city are getting individuals and community organizations to demand that both the Mayor and Governor act to prevent the eviction, which is scheduled for Jan. 17. Delegations are also visiting local legislators, city, state and national over the weekend

Charges Judge's Bias Barred Fair Verdict in Rosenberg Case

By HARRY RAYMOND

Openly expressed prejudice of Federal Judge Irving Kaufman against the defendants in the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted and sentenced to death last year as A-bomb spies, prevented the jury from reaching a fair and impartial verdict in the case, defense attorney Emanuel H. Bloch told the U.S. Court of Appeals Friday.

Bloch would up two days of argument on appeal of the case by asserting, in addition, that Judge Kaufman violated the 8th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution by imposing the unprecedented death sentence. The sentence, he said, was "cruel and unusual."

"Never before in the entire history of the United States had a civil court, either in peace or war, decreed a sentence of death for the crime of espionage."

Bloch contended the trial judge committed a serious judicial error when he:

- Employed devices "to shore up the case of the prosecution and to gut the foundations of the defense."
- Disrupted the orderly presentation of evidence by grasping the "opportunity, time and again, to re-emphasize the key points of the government's case."
- "Prompted and coddled the

witnesses for the prosecution and invoked his powers to shield them from blows of impeachment."

• "Minimized or neutralized the effects of wavering or impaired credibility of prosecution witnesses."

• Treated the defendants with "animosity, disbelief and hostility."

• Broke up direct examination of the defendants to subject them to "ubiquitous, over-vigorous and prosecutive questioning."

• Bared himself as an "advocate straining to bend the jury to his will for conviction."

INFLECTED INJURY

The injury caused by Judge Kaufman's attitude to the Rosenbergs, who denied the spy charges from the witness stand, inflicted "substantial and irreparable injury on the accused," Bloch told the Appeals Court.

"The defendants secured a hollow trial," he said, "devoid of the substance of fairness."

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the lawyers charged, were sentenced to death "for their political ideology, because they were non-conformists."

"I say this is outrageous," Bloch declared. "I say it shocks the conscience. Read the government's brief, your honors. It castigates the defendants for their (alleged Communist) political ideology. This sentence is cruel and unusual. It was imposed here as a warning against political heresy."

The only primary documentary evidence introduced against the accused, he pointed out, was a collection can, said to be in their possession, for the Joint Anti-Fas-

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Harlem Parley To Map Action For New School

Scores of working class and people's leaders have responded to the call for a conference Saturday afternoon (Jan. 12) to discuss plans for launching the new Frederick Douglass Educational Center during Negro History Week.

The planning conference will meet in the Skiline Room of Theresa Hotel, Seventh Ave. and 125 St., from 2 to 4 p.m.

Guatemala Spurns U.S. Meddling

GUATEMALA—Foreign Minister Manuel Galich said Thursday that the Organization of American States was not competent to deal with a current controversy between the Guatemalan Government and the United Fruit Co.

The dispute concerns the dismissal of nearly 4,000 workers following destruction of the company's Tiquisague banana plantations by a hurricane last September. The OAS is dominated by the U. S. State Department.

A recent Guatemalan Supreme Court ruling ordered the company to reinstate the workers and pay their salaries back to September. The company refused to do so before getting adequate government guarantees for the capital investment required to rebuild the plantations.

Steel Firms Ask 3-Week Recess In Wage Hearing

WASHINGTON.—The steel companies on Friday asked the Government for a three-week recess in hearings on union wage demands. They claimed they needed the extra time to prepare their case. Such a delay would bring any recommendation by the Wage Stabilization Board close to the CIO Steelworkers' Feb. 21 strike deadline.

Arthur Goldberg, CIO general counsel, said the recess would "definitely" be counted as part of the 45-day strike truce agreed to by the steelworkers.

"We're not enthusiastic about it," he said, but indicated the union would not seriously object.

Goldberg presented the union's 22 contract demands at the second hearing held by a wage board panel. The demands include an 18½-cent hourly wage increase and other issues.

Goldberg said the demand for overtime pay for Saturday and Sunday work is a vital point in the union position.

750 Bronxites Ask Truman Act on Florida

A protest rally of 750 Bronxites at the Burke Theatre Thursday, Jan. 10, demanded that President Truman act to apprehend the bomb-killers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore and to urge other New Yorkers to boycott Florida goods and Florida as a vacation center.

The rally was sponsored by the Williamsbridge Community Council, of which former State Sen. John J. Pasquale is chairman. Democratic State Sen. Enzo Gaspari, addressing the meeting called for federal action to get the murderers of the Moores.

Other speakers included the Rev. Edward McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church; John Sandifer of the NAACP; Rev. Hugh Henry, St. Luke's Episcopal Church and Steven White of the American Labor Party.

Rev. McGowan said that the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Moore was "part of a pattern to fasten suppression on America." He attacked the jailings of the leaders of the Communist Party, saying "If we are silent at the jailings of leaders of the Communist Party, then they can murder Harry and Harriet Moore. In this period I shall welcome any man who will stand with me to preserve decency and democracy."

Sandifer said the rest of the world was watching the United States to see whether the Negro people would be kept as second-class citizens. "We are through running," he said. "We're going to take a stand and all the McCarthys in the world who wag their fingers and yell 'isms' are not going to deter us."

ALP leader Steven White said that the murder of the Moores was but the latest act of violence in the history of the Negro people in America which he called a "genocidal" history.

Resolutions were sent to Attorney General McGrath, President Truman and Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida. The resolution demanding boycott was introduced from the floor of the meeting and passed with a roar of assent. A second resolution introduced from the floor protested the harassment of William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and demanded that he be given full rights to present the genocide petition to the United Nations.

Queens ALP Backs Florida Boycott

The Queens County Executive Committee of the American Labor Party at its meeting this week passed a resolution in support of a proposal for a boycott of Florida citrus fruits as well as vacations and travel in Florida.

URGE WIRES TO GEORGIA FOR PAROLE OF MRS. INGRAM

With Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram's parole hearing scheduled for Monday, Jan. 14 the national headquarters of the Civil Rights Congress has renewed its appeal for a flood of telegrams to the Georgia Pardon Board in Atlanta demanding immediate freedom for Mrs. Ingram and her two sons.

Board chairman Edward B. Everett, the CRC reported, has declared to the press that "pressure tactics" would not influence the board's verdict which will be reserved until some time following the hearing.

The CRC commented: "There can be no better indication of the power of the movement to free this heroic Negro mother and her two sons than Everett's assertion

Judge Sets March 3 for Trial Of 16 N.Y. Smith Act Victims

By RICHARD O. BOYER

Despite the shortness of time available to defense attorneys, one of whom has just been retained, for preparation of an extremely involved and highly important case to Americans everywhere, Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan yesterday ordered that 16 defendants

arrested in New York under the thought-control Smith Act to go to trial on March 3.

Judge Ryan agreed to a severance of the case of Israel Amter, elder statesman of the Communist Party, now 70 and ill, from his 16 co-defendants because of his physical condition. He also took under advisement the motion for severance of Jacob Mindel, Marxist scholar and teacher, also 70, who is even more ill than Amter.

Defense attorneys were frankly dismayed at being forced to trial at such early date. John T. McTernan, former regional attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in Northern California, where he was later regional enforcement attorney for the OPA, pointed out that he had become an attorney of record in the case little more than a week ago.

In asking for more time, he told the court that not only did he have to confer with each of the 13 defendants he represents but because they were charged with conspiring with the 11 Communist Party leaders convicted at the first thought-control trial at Foley Square, he had to thoroughly familiarize himself with the entire record of that trial. It consists, he pointed out, of 20 large volumes and 10,000 printed pages.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, veteran of 40 years in the American labor movement and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, is acting as her own attorney, secretary of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party, head of the Farm Commission and an alternate member of the National Committee, will also defend himself in the courtroom. Frank Serri, former president of the Kings County Bar Association, is representing Albert F. Lannon, a founder of the National Maritime Union, and a defendant facing 5 years in prison for writing on the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party.

Judge Ryan opened the proceedings with the defendants standing in a semi-circle around the bench, by setting Feb. 18 as the opening date of the trial of a political party and beliefs and written words of those of its members appearing before him.

"Is your honor familiar with the difficulties I face?" Mr. McTernan asked, but the court replied that "five weeks' ample opportunity to prepare."

Serri interjected to say that he had been in the case for some months, had devoted virtually all of his time to it, including long

hours of work at night, but said that not even he had time to finish reading the Dennis record of the first Foley Square trial.

The court seemed somewhat impressed, declaring he knew Serri had worked hard.

"But I am only on volume eleven of the Dennis trial," Serri said, "and I have nine more volumes to go. It is a physical impossibility for us to be ready in February."

Judge Ryan frequently interjected that the defendants had been indicted on June 20 and that they had some six months for preparation. Serri replied that in the five months he had been in virtually every waking moment had been occupied with the pre-



Sixteen of the 17 New York Smith Act defendants are shown in the above photo. In first row (l. to r.) are: Marion Bachrach, Claudia Jones, Israel Amter, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Betty Gannett; second row: Alexander Bittelman, William Weinstone, Isidore Begun, Arnold Johnson, V. J. Jerome, Simon W. Gerson, Louis Weinstock, Albert Lannon, Pettis Perry, Alexander Trachtenberg, George Blake Charney, Jacob Mindel, 70-year-old scholar and teacher, was ill at the time this photo was taken. Amter was severed from the present trial due to extreme ill-health.

paration of motions asking for the dismissal of the indictment, partly on the grounds that convinced Federal Judge Mathes in California that a similar indictment was so defective that he dismissed it. Serri again emphasized that McTernan had just entered the case and remarked that he, himself, had not yet been able to go into the actual preparation for the trial itself because of pre-trial motions.

It was at this point Judge Ryan agreed to the March 3 date, but even this later date, a spokesman for the defendants declared, works a hardship on attorneys and those facing trial. Legal preparation for a trial inevitably involving books,

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DOCKERS' MASS MEETING ON STRIKE QUESTION URGED

"Dockers' News," voice of the rank and file in the International Longshoremen's Association, on Friday urged New York longshoremen to be "alert" for action, and called on the strike committee to hold a mass meeting of the union's members.

The mass meeting, said the mimeographed paper that gave daily guidance to the strikers during the recent 26-day strike, would put greater pressure for the program the strike committee presented two weeks ago to the State Fact-Finding Board. The program called for reopening negotiations with the shipowners; election of rank and file longshoremen to the wage-scale committee negotiating the pact; and a guarantee of an honest democratic election in the I.L.A., and urged "that Joe Ryan should resign."

"Dockers' News" was distributed on the waterfronts as the strike committee, headed by John J. (Gene) Sampson, business agent of Chelsea Local 791, and Frank Nawrocki, business agent of Brooklyn's Local 808, met in a clubroom at 108 Seventh Ave. to decide on renewing the strike.

The strike committee of 23, with some other longshoremen present, after assurance by George Mintzer, counsel for the State Fact-Finders, that the board's report would be out in 10 days, voted to postpone the walkout for that long. Marilyn S. Pitzele, of the New York State Board of Mediation, also promised the committee an investigation of job discrimination against

active participants in the previous strike.

The new strike move was precipitated by Ryan's machine when, without waiting for the report of the state fact-finders, it fired Sampson and Nawrocki and trustees of the ILA pension fund, and dismissed Thomas Gleason as Manhattan International Representative and William Quinn as assistant district secretary.

"While we don't go along with the record of Gleason and some of the other ousted officials, we see this attack on them by Ryan at this time as an attack against us that must be defeated," said "Dockers' News."

"Now is the time for the strike committee to begin the practicing of democracy in the ILA by calling all ILA members to a mass meeting to back up the program of action."

PREDICT 400,000 LAYOFFS IN HOME BUILDING FIELD

WASHINGTON.—At least 400,000 workers will be thrown out of jobs by the new Government cutback in home building, it was stated Friday by the National Association of Home Builders. The Government program will also raise housing prices sharply, the association declared. Production boss Mahly Fleischmann told Congress Wednesday that home building, now at a rate of 850,000 a year, will be slashed

Many Help Build B'klyn Peace Parley

The 100 Brooklyn Women Neighborhood Peace Groups, who together with the Brooklyn Peace Council are sponsoring the Brooklyn Women's Conference for Peace this Sunday at the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave., from 12 to 5 p.m., announced yesterday that scores of churches, parents associations and other community groups distributed invitations to their memberships.

The conference will be addressed by Rabbi Abraham Krumbach, Professor Emeritus, Hebrew Union College; Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass; Dr. Philip Morrison, atomic physicist of Cornell; Mrs. Enid Tyler, school-parent leader; Dr. Randolph Smith, Director of the Little Red Schoolhouse and Elizabeth Irwin High School; Mrs. Lillian Levine, Brooklyn psychologist; and Mark Tarail, acting executive secretary, Brooklyn Peace Council.

There will be a panel led by experts in their fields on "The Effect of War Tensions on Children and Family Life," which will deal with civil liberties and with the struggle against discrimination and terror against the Negro people, and "A Workshop on the Techniques in Working for Peace in the Neighborhood."

This conference will launch a new Brooklyn Women's Council for Peace, a non-political, non-coordinating and service agency, to work with all groups for peace.

NELSON WAGES HEROIC FIGHT IN STACKED COURT

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

FEAR of losing their jobs or their husbands' jobs hangs over the jurors, who will decide the fate of Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist leader, when the frame-up "sedition" trial ends this week.

Though ill and not fully recovered from his recent grave accident, Nelson's courageous challenge of the frame-up, without aid of counsel, has evoked widespread admiration for this former steelworker and carpenter.

This fear was plainly hinted by several jurors before they were sworn in.

Thomas L. Bixby, elderly Negro metal polisher, was one of these men. Mr. Bixby didn't want to serve. It might bring trouble to his job in the big Westinghouse Electric plant in East Pittsburgh, he told the court.

The court wouldn't take the hint, however, and Bixby appealed more directly to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, who was directing the frame-up proceedings.

"If I lose my job I am too old to get another," he said in some distress.

His appeal was denied and he was promptly sworn in.

Mr. Bixby has reason to worry. He has toiled 34 years for the big electric manufacturing company, which is controlled by the billionaire Mellon family that rules Pittsburgh and dominates its courts. The Mellon family is fat-

tening on Korean war contracts and is very much behind the frameup of the fearless Communist leader and peace spokesman who is on trial.

The elderly Negro juror is under other pressures too. His son is a U.S. postal clerk. And his daughter is employed by the Internal Revenue Bureau of the U.S. Treasury Department.

JUROR Frank L. Smith bluntly admitted that he will get into trouble if he finds Steve Nelson "not guilty."

He was sworn in none-the-less.

Juror Smith is an electrical crane operator at the big American Steel Foundry plant in Pittsburgh. He has worked there 16 years and has a family to support.

Nelson was not permitted, however, to ask this juror if the trouble would come from his employers. Judge Montgomery only let him ask Smith if he would run into "antagonism from family, friends or neighbors" in case of a "not guilty" vote.

Smith answered "Yes," and was promptly sworn in.

The key figures in the frame-up against Nelson are the judges on the bench, like Montgomery and Michael J. Musmanno.

Montgomery, for instance, was one of the original sponsors of Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, who testified against Steve Nelson.

CVETIC was just an obscure



JOSEPH STALIN

third string FBI informer until he was introduced to the public at a press conference called by the Americans Battling Communism group of which Montgomery is vice chairman.

Montgomery is utterly biased. It is a tragic judicial farce when such men as he sit in a worker's case. Just 13 months ago he declared in open court that all Communists should be deported to Russia or put in jail.

That's the kind of talk that one heard from judges in Nazi Germany. It was expressed in the Pittsburgh Court of Common Pleas, however, as Montgomery sentenced a member of the United Electrical Workers, Nathan Albert, to prison for 23 months.

That's the kind of a man who helped to handpick the jury for the frame-up of that fine son of the workingclass, Steve Nelson.

STALIN'S MESSAGE TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

Following is the text of Joseph Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people sent in reply to a request from Kiishi Iwamoto, editor of the Kyodo Agency in Tokio:

Mr. Kiishi Iwamoto, Editor-in-Chief

Kyodo Agency

Tokyo

Dear Mr. Iwamoto:

I have received your request that I send a New Year's message to the Japanese people.

It is not a tradition with Soviet leaders that the premier of a foreign state should address his wishes to the people of another state. However, the profound sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Japanese people, who are in difficult straits because of foreign occupation, impels me to make an exception to the rule and to comply with your request.

Please tell the Japanese people that I wish them freedom and happiness, that I wish them full success in their gallant struggle for the independence of their homeland.

In the past the peoples of the Soviet Union themselves experienced the horrors of foreign occupation, in which Japanese imperialists also took part. Therefore, they fully understand the sufferings of the Japanese people, deeply sympathize with them, and believe that they will achieve the regeneration and independence of their homeland, as did the peoples of the Soviet Union in the past.

I wish the Japanese workers deliverance from unemployment and

low wages, elimination of high prices of goods of mass consumption, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the Japanese peasants deliverance from landlessness and land shortage, elimination of high taxes, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the entire Japanese people and their intelligentsia the complete victory of the democratic forces of Japan; the revival and advancement of the country's economic life; the flowering of the national culture, science and art; and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

With respect,

J. STALIN.

Rally for Smith Act Victims in Bronx Monday

A neighborhood rally in defense of the 17 victims of the Smith Act will take place Monday night, Jan. 14, at 883 Allerton Ave. at 8:30. Speakers will include Edna Winston, wife of the Smith Act victim; Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Protestant clergyman; Pettis Perry and Isidore Begun of the 17. A highlight of the rally will be a musical program by the noted singer Lucila Montoya. The sponsor is the Bronx Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. Admission is free.

Learn why the war drive impoverishes the working class, and what to do about it. Enroll at Jefferson School.

Story Of A Secret Meeting And What It Means For U. S. Labor

Charles Wilson Joined With Tycoons To Seek Curb On 'Growing Power' Of Trade Unions

By MELTON FLINZ

SEVEN MONTHS before he became Director of Defense Mobilization...

and thereby and thereby, after hearings and other proceedings in the courts... it is clear... I would say that it is definitely the intention of getting out of...

These Men Sought To Turn Defense Against Labor

Members of the round table which drew up the big industry plan to cut the production of...

'Runaway Shop' Drive Reborn With Tax Funds

(First of two articles)



to pay two pages better than was to be seen. Instead, Washington management turned the best way what the clothing manufacturers who had tried to run away from union in New England during the 1930s and 1940s could have told them back in 1930.

HERE'S HOW THE CIO NEWS REPORTED THE PLOT

War Boss Wilson Led in Union-Busting Plot CIO Bares Secret Business Parley Before GE Official Took Mobilization Post

By GEORGE MORRIS

CIO NEWS, the CIO's official organ, declares that it learned that Charles E. Wilson "took a leading part" in a secret meeting of ten business brass on Sept. 20, 1950, where a detailed plot was hatched to use the war program against the labor movement.

This 12-hour meeting of 25 top spokesmen of big business that assembled in New York City's University Club, was held three months before Wilson publicly accepted the post of war mobilization boss.

The CIO's paper noted that under Wilson's direction, the war program has developed along precisely the lines blueprinted in that secret meeting 15 months ago.

The story was spread across the two middle pages of the CIO's tabloid Dec. 31 (reproduced above under the heading "Story of a Secret Meeting and What It Means for U. S. Labor." Below it: "Charles Wilson Joined With Tycoons to Seek Curb on 'Growing Power' of Trade Unions."

ALTHOUGH THE DETAILS upon which the CIO story is based were known and published 15 months ago in the Sept. 30, 1950 issue of Henry Luce's magazine Architectural Forum, its belated publication by the CIO is viewed as significant. For the CIO members who learn of the facts for the first time it marks in effect, an exposure of the true nature of the war program as an anti-labor and profiteering drive, and of the sort of man the President picked to direct it.

The CIO News, listing the 25 men who drew up the "openly anti-labor plans and strategy to be followed by industry in the mobilization programs, (See names



C. E. WILSON

in box) inferred strongly that Wilson was in fact selected by this group for the post he accepted and that the President merely rubber-stamped the choice. In any event, the President could not have been ignorant of the Sept. 20, 1950, meeting when he chose Wilson three months later to become czar over the war drive.

"The policies developed by these leading big business spokesmen have since been clearly reflected in the national policies which Wilson's government agencies have followed in connection with the defense effort," says CIO News.

CIO NEWS QUOTES extensively from the 15-month-old Architectural Forum's printed proceedings of the meeting to show how the policy was outlined for the abandonment of old plants and a shift to newly-built plants at gov-

ernment expense in cheap-labor non-union areas, and how tax write-offs would be used to finance such expansion.

The CIO's belated publication of the story coincides with the overpowering evidence on all sides of the effect the Wilson-Truman program is having upon the labor movement.

• THE 22 DEMANDS of the steel workers were brusquely rejected by the moguls of the steel industry although the rise in the cost of living has cut deeply into their purchasing power and profits and productivity have reached undreamed of heights. Wilson has personally joined in the big business demand that the steel workers be held to the wage freeze for the "national interest."

• THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY has become so seriously depressed because of drop in consumer market that the worst unemployment since depression days has hit it. The mill owners, led by American Woolens, giant of the industry, launched a campaign for a CUT in wages and bigger workloads. The leaders of the CIO's textile union, meanwhile, still following their traditional "statesmanship," signaled their members for another retreat and announced they will not even ask for a wage raise this year.

• THE SHOE, ladies and men's garment and headgear industries have been similarly hit by the worst unemployment in years and the leaders of their respective unions, too, are foregoing wage raises.

• THE AUTOMOBILE indus-

Those at the Secret Meeting

Here are the 25 top business men, builders bankers and experts who took part in the secret "round table" that blueprinted the war program along anti-union lines as published in the CIO News:

Manufacturers: Charles E. Wilson, then President of General Electric; John D. Biggers, president of Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co.; John Moreel, president of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.; Malvyn H. Bakers, president, National Gypsum Co.; Lewis H. Brown, chairman of the board, Johns Manville Corp.; J. Philip Weyerhaeuser, Jr., president, Weyerhaeuser Timber Corp.

From the Associated General Contractors: Walter L. Couse, president; H. C. Turner, Jr., president, Austin Construction Co.

From the Mortgage Bankers: Assn; Milton T. MacDonald, president; L. Douglas Meredith, executive vice-president, National Life Insurance Co.

From the National Association of Home Builders: Thomas P. Coogan, president; William P. Atkinson, 1st vice-president; William J. Leavitt, president Leavitt & Sons, Inc.

From National Retail Lumber Dealers Association: Cyrus B. Sweet, president; H. R. Northrum, executive vice-president; Norman P. Mason, Chairman Construction and Civic Development Committee, U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

From Producers Council, Charles M. Mortensen, managing director.

From the American Institute of Architects: Ralph T. Walker.

From the "Architectural Forum": P. I. Prentice, editor and publisher; Joseph C. Hazen, Jr., executive editor; Robert C. Chastney, Jr., general manager.

Economists: Miles L. Cole and Arthur Sworn Goldman.

try, hit hardest of all, is suffering the worst unemployment since pre-war days, forcing the United Automobile Workers to hold a mass conference on unemployment set in Washington next week to demand higher jobless relief. The automobile workers have the most direct taste of Wilson's program of leaving the old plants idle or on short time, while war work goes to the brand new plants built at Uncle Sam's expense in the South and other areas far from the metropolitan centers.

• BUILDING TRADES unions of the AFL, many of thousands of them already unemployed, face a more serious crisis as materials

needed for housing construction are withdrawn for armaments. Construction of homes has already taken a deep drive.

THE DISCLOSURE of Wilson's leadership in the war economy blueprint, follows the CIO's pattern of making the former General Electric Co. president the "villain" of the administration while showering praise on the President who appointed him and keeps him in the post. Stripped of such maneuvers for face-saving purposes before their own followers, the story made public by the CIO's leaders is an ad-

(Continued on Page 6)

\$\$\$ AND EDITORIALS IN THE NEW YORK POST

New York Post **Playtime** Resort And Travel Section

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1952

Florida and the Sunny South

Miami Beach At Height of Busy Season

Murder in Florida (Contd.)

Sanford, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Harold Moore, wife of bomb-planting victim Harry T. Moore, died in a hospital here today from injuries received in the Christmas night bombing of the Negro leader's home at Miami, Fla.

On its editorial page of Jan. 4, the New York Post is properly shocked at the murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Florida Negro NAACP leaders. But its editorial indignation doesn't stop the paper from devoting a whole section of its paper on Jan. 8 to lucrative advertisements lauding the pleasures of sunny Florida. Progressives, meanwhile, are calling for a boycott of Florida vacations and citrus fruits in protest against the terror and juncrow of this southern "playland."

Ill, in Chains, Negro Seaman Begged Captain Not to Kill Him

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

TWO MERCHANT SEA CAPTAINS of Isbrandtsen Co. freighters should be equally in the newspapers today. One, Capt. Henrik Kurt Carlsen, is sticking with the battered Flying Enterprise in the Atlantic—but the other, Capt. Franklin B. Weaver, recently handcuffed, beat and then shot to death a sick Negro seaman in the Pacific.

But then the newspapers—that is most of them—do not choose to "play up" what the testimony of the dead seaman's shipmates before the Coast Guard in San Francisco, shows to be as cruel and sadistic a killing as was ever perpetrated against a Negro. In fact the story as told by them is rivalled only by Walter Lee Irvin, who told how the Florida Sheriff Willis McCall shot him and killed Samuel Shepherd while they were handcuffed.

But meanwhile, in New York City, a Federal Grand Jury is reported to be hearing testimony from the dead man's shipmates to determine possible criminal charges against the killer.

THE DEAD SEAMAN, William Harvey, 24, lived in Harlem at 2133 Madison Ave. He left the East Coast early in the spring as a utility man in the galley of the Flying Trader, which was bound for Far Eastern ports. During the long voyage Harvey became so ill he lost 40 pounds.

During all this time, according to the testimony before the Coast Guard, Capt. Weaver scoffed at Harvey's illness, accused him of being "crazy," and told the assistant cook and union delegate of the steward department, John Jackson, "That man's not sick; he's no more sick than my grandmother. He's crazy. Crazy people can work."

It would be well to remember that Capt. Weaver is an Alabama-born man to get the full picture of what happened that fatal morning of Oct. 25 as the Flying Trader, steaming between Manila and Kobe, was turned into a vessel of blood and death.

It was so horrible, 30 unlicensed crew members walked off the ship

at Kobe, and went before the American Consul, informing him they would refuse to sail again with the killer. Weaver rounded up a Japanese crew, but, when they learned what had happened, they walked off, too. He then got together a motley crew of Europeans and Americans that sailed the ship to the U. S. The original crew subsequently came back on other ships, and went before the Coast Guard at San Francisco.

JACKSON'S ACCOUNT is only one of several from the crew members, but his is most vivid. When he came on the scene Jackson declared "the captain and the first mate entered the room. I stayed outside. I heard a scream. I could see the captain and the first mate swinging their arms. . . . I could not see Harvey who was backed out of sight." Jackson then entered the room and Weaver and the first mate beating Harvey with black jacks. "The captain snapped handcuffs on him. . . . The mate went right on beating Harvey with the blackjack. I told him to stop it. Harvey got up. He was crying. He said, 'take these things off me.' He went out into the passageway still crying. 'Take them off.'"

At this point Caspar Mendez, 45, a deck maintenance man, takes up the story, when he told the Coast Guard inquiry how "I saw William Harvey walking and running up the passageway holding out his hands with handcuffs on them. . . . I was three or four yards away near the hospital doorway. I heard a shot. I jumped back. Harvey slumped to the deck. . . ."

DINO VERNAGO, plumber, said of the blackjack beating of Harvey, "I got disgusted at the beating. Every time the man was hit, his head split a little more and blood was spattering. So I left."

Verango tells how he later saw Harvey in the passageway crying. "Then the captain came trotting down the ladder with a gun in his hand. I could have touched him. He stood leaning against the door jamb of my room pointing the gun at Harvey."

"Harvey was in the passageway about eight feet away from the

captain. He cried, 'please take off these handcuffs,' and he was backing away from the captain."

"Then came the first shot. Harvey stood still and then took a step toward the captain, who backed up a little past my door. There was a second shot. I jumped out of the way. Harvey leaning against the bulkhead slumped toward the deck. He cried out, 'shoot me again!' He shot him again!"

IN JAPAN, after the crew walked off, Weaver went before several U.S. Consuls and tried to have the men declared "deserters" without success. He indicated in his log, however, that they were "deserters."

At San Francisco, only Chief Officer Peter Svenson, testified in behalf of Weaver. These hearings which have been adjourned until Jan. 21, are simply to determine whether Weaver "wrongfully" killed Harvey and thus loses his master's license.

In New York, the National Maritime Union newspaper, "The Pilot," revealed that crews of several ships have wired President Truman, U.S. Attorney General McGrath, J. Edgar Hoover and maritime officials demanding a tough policy with the Isbrandtsen Company "tough guys."

It was learned that the personal effects of the crew have been put in the hands of the U.S. Commissioner of the Southern District Court here. Their wages are also being handled by government officials.

This bloody sea saga by the Isbrandtsen captain is thrown into sharp focus today by the rising terror against Negroes, and should be remembered when the "drama" of gallant Capt. Carlsen is read.

Harlem Memorial To Be Held Sunday

A "Mass Memorial and Fight Back Meeting" sponsored by the newly formed Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore Memorial Committee will be held Sunday Jan. 13 at 3 p.m., at the Walker Memorial Baptist Church, 37 W. 116 St.

The mass meeting was called to develop a campaign in Harlem demanding federal action to arrest and prosecute those responsible for the killing of the Moores, and other Negroes in Florida.

A leaflet issued by the Committee declared, "unless the killing of Negroes is halted, none of us is safe." The Committee also urged wires to President Truman demanding he invoke the Federal Civil Rights Act to protect the lives of Negroes.

SOURCE OF THE DEADLOCK

WHY IS THERE a deadlock in the Korea truce talks? It is not easy to form a judgment from the reports in the press. It would not be easy even if the statements and proposals of both sides were given equal reporting—which is far from the case.

It is necessary to look a little deeper.

How did the truce talks start? On the initiative of the Soviet delegate to the United Nations, Jacob Malik, and upon the appeals of the North Koreans and the Chinese. The American press in this country—in occasional glimpses of the truth—has reported that the talks were undertaken by Washington only under the greatest pressure from the American people, Washington's "allies," and as a result of the sentiment of the troops themselves. And, as part of this, there was the unmistakable fact that the North Koreans and the Chinese, far from being a pushover, constituted a military factor of major caliber.

Once Washington reluctantly agreed to the talks, the press carried new items inspired by Washington. These dealt not with the desirability of reaching an agreement but with the DANGERS that might result from an armistice: the difficulty in maintaining Washington's grab of Taiwan (Formosa); the difficulty of maintaining huge war appropriations and saddling the people with the costs; the difficulty of preventing talks with the Soviet Union for a world-wide peace agreement. These are real "dangers"—not to the people, but to profit-mad, war-thirsty bankers and monopolists who see slaughter in terms of dollars.

Faced with the need to go through with the appearance of conducting truce talks and afraid to see them result in peace, Washington has devised a cunning strategy. This is to conduct the talks as if Washington were dealing with a defeated army. That is the meaning of the Pentagon's refusal to release ALL prisoners of war. It is the meaning of the Pentagon's insistence that the North Koreans not be allowed to rebuild their airfields while the Pentagon reserves the right to rotate its troops, maintain its own airfields and keep up its military bases in Japan.

The Pentagon insists on proposals which a major, undefeated force cannot accept.

This is the source of the deadlock which Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky proposes to resolve through a special meeting of the Security Council. The cry by the State Department that such a meeting would undermine the truce talks is hypocritical nonsense. Vishinsky proposes that the truce talks continue in Korea while the Council takes up the case. Moreover, the truce talks are clearly in a deadlock—a deadlock cannot be "undermined."

The American people—with their demands for an immediate truce and with the growing sentiment for a Big-Five Peace pact—have already made an impact upon Washington. If the senseless slaughter is to halt, if the war is to be ended instead of being spread to the mainland of China, the people must speak out with renewed vigor.

Tell President Truman you want peace in Korea NOW!

The Gallup Poll says 70 percent of the people want big power talks. Demand a peace pact among the Big Five!

EISENHOWER'S BRASS HAT

EISENHOWER'S HAT is in the ring and the New York Times, chief spokesman for the pro-war and anti-labor forces, wants him for President. The Times says that while the general has not described his position in detail on domestic matters, he has been very definite on foreign policy. The fact is, the General's position on foreign and domestic matters necessarily dovetail. Just as he is for war against the colonial peoples and against the Soviet Union, so he is also for war against the living standards and rights of the American people. He has said enough to make clear that he is for "rugged individualism," against the rights of labor and for a diet of "hot dogs and beer" for the people.

Between Eisenhower and Truman, there is no basic difference. The New York Times itself was authority recently for the story that Truman had moved heaven and earth to get Eisenhower to accept the Democratic nomination.

As for Taft—the third member of the triangle in which Wall Street is trying to box in the people for '52—labor knows him of old. He is at the same time more blatant than Truman and Eisenhower in attacking labor, and more cunning than they in pushing for war.

For labor and the Negro people, the answer cannot be found in Eisenhower, Taft or Truman—but only in a peace candidate. At the same time, the vital Congressional elections require independent local activity of all kinds on the issues of the day. Candidates should be found, whether running independently or in the old-party primaries, so long as they are pro-labor, pro-civil rights, pro-peace in one degree or another. The running of Negro candidates is of great importance, as are candidates from the ranks of labor itself.

The main thing is for labor and community organizations to start discussing what they are going to do and to swing into action.

The Worker

President—Joseph Derner; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

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DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER	\$5.25	\$9.00	\$15.00
DAILY WORKER	4.50	8.00	13.00
THE WORKER	3.75	6.50	10.50

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Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 2)
cist Refugee Committee and the signature of one of the defendants on a nominating petition for the late Communist Councilman Peter V. Cacchione.

NO PROOF

Sketches of alleged atomic lens moulds and a version of the A-bomb produced by government witness David Greenglass were "secondary evidence," Bloch said. They were drawn by Greenglass in jail and there was no proof they were copies of alleged drawings said to have been used for espionage purposes, he argued.

He charged introduction of the drawings was an unfair way of making the witness Greenglass appear truthful.

"The jury might not believe Greenglass' oral testimony," Bloch stated, "but when the prosecution brings in drawings, they are led to believe this is it."

Also argued before the appeals tribunal was the case of Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment as an atomic spy. Harold M. Phillips, Sobell's attorney, asserted his client, too, was punished for testimony alleging his one-time Communist Party membership. The judge was in error by admitting this testimony, Phillips said.

Phillips said testimony of "that incredible Elizabeth Bentley," a professional informer, concerning communism was clearly inadmissible.

"That Bentley woman roamed all over the lot—told of her own experience, recited scandal upon scandal to show all Communists were like her," Phillips declared. "Tenets of the Communist Party surely do not advocate such activities. You would not denounce all members of a religious faith because some members violate the precept 'Thou Shalt Not Kill.'"

James Kilsheimer and Stanley Robinson, assistant prosecutors, characterized Bentley's testimony as "expert." Robinson said the woman informer, who never held any post in the Communist Party, was a "former high-ranking Communist." His argument dealt chiefly with the prosecution's claim that the Communist Party is "pro-Soviet."

Kilsheimer stressed that the Rosenbergs were revealed as being "sympathetic to Russian socialism, not the type of Norman Thomas." He said Judge Kaufman's charge to the jury was a "model charge."

The three-man court of Judges Thomas Swan, Harrie Chase and Jerome Frank reserved decision on the appeal. They gave Attorney Bloch until next Wednesday to file a final brief in answer to arguments of the prosecution.



Guests at the Fur Workers' Resort at White Lake, N. Y., assemble at the resort entrance as they return from a hike through the snow-covered woods. The resort, operated by the Fur Workers' Joint Council of New York, recently opened its third winter season. Reservations can be made at the Council, 250 W. 26 St., New York.

War Mobilizer Wilson Led Plot

(Continued from Page 4)
mission of their own guilt in giving support to such a program. But they propose nothing more practical to be done about the matter than an editorial advice to businessmen in the same issue to "pay more attention to the broad public interest."

Here are some more of the contents from the Architectural Forum (of Sept. 30, 1950) that the CIO notes:

The announced purpose of the war blueprint was: "to make sure that the national defense crisis is met with a maximum preservation of individual initiative and business freedom" and to "offset the growing power of labor."

CIO NEWS further noted unanimity of agreement was reached at the secret meeting of the 25 men that new plants will "save manpower and therefore money, through increased mechanization and of materials handling." Also, that they will be "smaller plants to further increase efficiency and to offset the growing power of labor."

Wilson expressed a certainty at the meeting that manpower would be available at the new plant locations and that "after they have exhausted the opportunity to get in more labor... many industries can go over to a 48 hour week."

As an example of the policy, Wilson reported that his own company, GE, was putting five idle comparatively small plants into operation with a total of 3,000 to 3,500 workers, and he added:

"In fact we are all through with these big plants requiring 20,000 or 40,000 people."

THE WORKERS of the big Ford Rouge plant have had a direct taste of what Wilson meant as they saw that company's main plant cut employment from 70,000 to below 50,000 with whole departments moved to newly-constructed plants in Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland and elsewhere.

Warm agreement with this analysis by Wilson was expressed by George A. Bryant, president of the Austin Co. and of the Associated General Contractors, who noted that specifications for the new construction require "all machines closely coupled, to eliminate unnecessary labor." Then the following exchange occurred between Wilson and Bryant:

Wilson: "In other words, the cost of building doesn't make a bit of difference. The biggest proposition we have to think about today is the cost of labor."

Bryant: "That's right."

Wilson: "That is really the answer."

Why should the cost of new buildings make any difference? Uncle Sam has been dishing out billions through tax write-offs, super-profits and other forms to pay for the new "run-away" plants.

As the CIO News says, in the past 15 months, "the government's defense mobilization program under Wilson's leadership, has encouraged the location of new plants in out-of-the-way places especially in the low-wage and non-union South."

"And through 'certificates of necessity' with rapid tax writeoffs and other benefits the cost of these plants is in large part, being passed on to the taxpayers."

It is Wilson who "has since had a major hand in authorizing" these "certificates of necessity," notes CIO News.

'16' Trial Set

(Continued from Page 3)
opinion, political philosophy, the writings of defendants which in many instances constitute the sole "overt act" charged against them, is incredibly difficult.

Moreover, a spokesman later declared, it was preposterous to say that the defendants had six months in which to prepare their case. Rather, it was said, they had been denied due process of law, denied bail when their bail was proper and adequate, denied adequate legal representation, and restrictions had been placed on their movement. The fight for bail, itself, required some two months and more time was taken as virtually every leading lawyer in the United States was approached with the request that they represent the defendants.

Instead of two lawyers carrying the huge load of sixteen defendants, the case really required some eight or nine attorneys for adequate defense in a trial involving the gravest constitutional issues and the welfare of the entire American people. Not only had defendants been denied the right to travel out of the southern district of the federal court, a spokesman for them declared but they had been trailed and followed for months by some 102 agents of the FBI, and this fact alone made it virtually impossible for them to retain additional attorneys, adequately prepare their case, and obtain the due process of law that is their right. It was suggested that the 102 FBI agents could serve the country better by apprehending the assassins of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Florida.

The 16 facing trial on March 3, are Miss Flynn, Mr. Perry, Mr. Lannon, Betty Cannett, Claudia Jones, Alexander Bittelman, V. J. Jerome, Louis Weinstock, William Weinstone, Marion Bachrach, Mr. Mindel Isidore Begun, Alexander Trachtenberg, Simon W. Gerson, Arnold Johnson, and George Blake Charney.

CORRECTION

A story in Friday's Daily Worker on the Lerner shop meetings memorializing Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore incorrectly listed Miss Evelyn Dobie as one of the speakers. We regret the error.

A Dance for Roosevelt Ward, Jr.

PUTNAM CENTRAL
65 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn

Sat., Jan. 12th, 8:30
Subs. \$1.20

Guest Speaker:
CLAUDIA JONES
Entertainments Table
Great Band
SPONSORED: Bedford-Stuyvesant Club and the Metal Trades Council of the LYL.

Gov. Driscoll to Be Asked to Halt Extradition

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 11.—The extradition of Sam Jordan to Georgia rests now in the hands of Gov. Driscoll. A flood of telegrams to the governor delayed the extradition from Dec. 14 till now. The Jordan family, civic leaders and attorney Herbert L. Zeik of Bayonne will meet with the governor during the week in a last-minute plea to drop the extradition. The position of the delegation is that extradition would mean sending Jordan back to peonage on the plantation of Arthur Hartley.

Organizations which have asked the governor to stop the extradition include: The NAACP, the Bayonne Civil Rights Commission, the Bayonne Civil Rights Council, the Bayonne Lions Club and Knights of Columbus, the Civil Rights Congress of Hudson County, the Elks, the Afro-American, ILGWU, AFL and others as well as hundreds of individuals.

Drafted Psychiatrist Gets Right to Appeal

SEATTLE.—Pvt. Stanley J. Orloff, formerly a New York psychiatrist, will be given an opportunity to appeal to a U. S. Appellate Court for release from the Army.

District Judge William J. Lindberg ordered the Army not to transfer Orloff overseas, so that he can continue his fight for release.

Orloff, former chief psychiatrist at the Creedmoor State Hospital at New York, claims the Army is holding him illegally because he was drafted under the doctor's draft law but has not been allowed to practice in service.

Youth Cabaret for Peace and Friendship

Featuring:
LES PINE, comedian
World Youth Festival
Slides and Records
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Sat., Jan. 12 — 8:30 p. m.

MALIN STUDIOS

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Admission \$1.00

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MONDAY, JANUARY 14

Interviews for Marxist Institute All Week

JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

575 Avenue of the Americas (6th Ave. at 16th St.) — WA 9-1600



SATURDAY

Manhattan

SAT. NITE FILM CLUB presents the story Churchill would like to forget, "The Illegals." Three showings starting 8:30 sharp. Social all evening. Sat., Jan. 12, 111 W. 88 St. Admission to members \$1. Film Division ASP.

COME TO HARLEM and have some fun at a party given by Rosie Jackson at 61 W. 125 St. 11 p.m.

DANCING TO SOFT LIGHTS and sweet music at our warm and comfortable club. 9 p.m. ALP Club, 93 Ave. B, cor. 6th St. Donation 75¢.

TCHAIKOWSKY CLUB, Sat. Eve., Jan. 12, 8:30 p.m. at Malin Studios, 223 W. 46th St. Program: All Soviet classical music, string quartet, tenor soloist. Refreshment, social will follow. Subs. \$1.

Bronx

BLOW YOUR TOP Dance, Calypso, Mambo, Rop. This and we can't complete. You finish it and get a treat. Club Unity LYL, 1029 E. 163 St., Room 5. Subs. 50¢.

Brooklyn

THE BEDFORD-STUYVESANT CLUB and the Metal Trades Council of the LYL invite you to a dance for Roosevelt Ward on Sat., Jan. 12. At the Putnam Central, 65 Putnam Ave., Bklyn. (8th Ave. or BMT to Franklin Ave.)—Claudia Jones, guest speaker; top entertainment including Asadata Dore, Harlem Dance Group. Tables, Subs. \$1.20.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

SUNDAY, Jan. 13, 8:30 p.m. sharp hear Paul Ross, vice-chairman ALP State Committee, and Henry Kraus, author of "In The City Was a Garden," speak on "Housing on the East Side"; at 4th No. ALP's forum. Also movie on housing. Subs. 50¢. 23 Second Ave.

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL is presenting Bernard Friedman in a forum on "Recent Developments in Soviet Science," to be held Sunday evening, Jan. 13, 8 p.m. at the Jefferson School, 575 Avenue of the Americas. Refreshments. Subs. \$1.

Coming

SOVIET LITERATURE since the Revolution to the Present. A course of three lectures by Dr. Joshua Kunitz at Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St. On three consecutive Monday evenings at 8 o'clock, Jan. 14, 21 and 28. Admission: to one lecture—75¢, to entire course \$2.00 (incl. tax). Auspices: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 114 E. 32d St., New York 16, N.Y. MU 3-3080.

BRONX HOOT with Irwin Silber, Square, sound, social dancing, singing and cultural presentation. Jan. 26, 8:30. 1724 CORTLANDT AVE., 17th St. (12th and 16th Ave. to 161 St.) Wear jeans. Donation 75¢. Tom Faine YPA.

Union Survey Shows N. Y. Bars School Jobs to Negroes

NEW YORK CITY with its 850,000 Negroes, or more than 10 percent of the total population, maintains a school staff in which only two and a half percent are Negroes. This is a "startling and deploring situation," declares a report made by the Teachers Union. The report is based on returns from schools with a total staff of about 11,000, about one-third of the schools' staff of some 38,500.

The two and a half percent is further reduced to one and a half percent, it is pointed out, if only regularly appointed teachers are considered.

Of the 254 Negroes on the staffs, only 153 are regularly appointed teachers, while 82 are substitutes, 16 are clerks, two are laboratory

assistants and one is a substitute clerk.

A COMPLETE SURVEY of the schools situation, it is stressed, could undoubtedly reduce even these percentages, since the questionnaire returns were heavy for those areas which have at least some Negro personnel, and relatively poor for those areas which are known to have the lowest number of Negro teachers.

In the academic and vocational high schools, the picture was "most disturbing," according to the survey.

Figures from 57 of the city's secondary schools—about two-thirds of the total number of such schools—with a staff of 7,382, show only 76 Negroes, a little over one percent of the number surveyed. Of the 76, there are 19 substitutes, 12 clerks and two laboratory assistants, leaving a grand total of 48 Negroes as regular teachers, approximately one-half of one percent 7,382 staff members. Exactly 43 regular appointed teachers in 57 secondary schools!

RETURNS from the elementary and junior high schools were received from 70 schools scattered throughout the city. Response to the questionnaires was greatest

from areas with large Negro populations, like Harlem, Southeast Bronx and Bedford-Stuyvesant. These returns show that out of a reported staff total of 3,310 there are about 178 Negroes or about five percent.

In Harlem there are 96 Negro teachers, in Southeast Bronx, 30; in Bedford-Stuyvesant, 36, making a grand total of 162. For the rest of the city there are 16.

NOT ONLY are Negroes kept out of the schools but where they are employed, the percentage of lesser-paid jobs are greater, according to the survey.

Regardless of whether the stu-

dent body of a school is predominantly white, Negro or mixed, the absence of Negro teachers on the faculty "undermines the concept of democracy and equality that our schools should offer the children not merely by precept, but more especially, by practice," states the report.

Negro teachers are available, asserts the survey, but the Board of Education fails to employ them, while the Board of Examiners resorts to eliminatory devices to keep them off the staff.

The Teachers Union demands and outlines a program for the full employment of Negro personnel in the city's schools.

State Senate Bills Spark N. Y. Fight Against Jimcrow

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE FIGHT to find, punish and wipe out the fascist killers in Florida merged with the struggle against jimcrow and housing discrimination in the north this week as the 1952 state legislature got under way.

Reflecting mounting public wrath at the lynch wave which was climaxed with the murder and death of Harry T. Moore and his wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore in Mims, Fla., two major steps were taken on the first day of the legislative session.

1—Sen. William J. Bianchi, East Harlem Republican-Laborite, introduced a resolution memorializing President Truman to "act at once" through full and all-out Federal action against the murders of the Moores. His resolution also called on Congress to pass "effective FEPC, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation to help guarantee the full, first class citizenship of the Negro people."

2—Robert M. Blaikie, Democratic leader of Manhattan's 7th A. D.

and chief insurgent against the Fitzpatrick-Flynn machine, told The Worker that the killings are a "barbaric example of the worst kind of oppression."

BLAIKIE, considered the brain-truster in the victories of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Mayor Impelleri and Rudolph Halley, denounced the federal spending of "billions of dollars to broadcast throughout the world our concept of democracy" while "right under our own nose Negroes are murdered in their sleep."

He called for swift federal action to "root out the Klan elements, find the murderers and prosecute to the hilt."

Blaikie's statement is expected to exert strong pressure on official Democratic leaders to speak up in protest against the Moore outrage. His declaration was also expected to force Mayor Impelleri, mum on the issue, to speak out.

ON OTHER STRUGGLES against discrimination, Sen.

Bianchi introduced a special bill to block the impending Stuyvesant Town evictions of 19 families because they fought the jimcrow policies of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the landlords.

Bianchi called on Gov. Dewey to issue a message of necessity that would prompt immediate legislative action on this measure.

The other moves were afoot to block the evictions scheduled for Jan. 17. Brooklyn Democrat, Assemblyman Brenard Austin, told The Worker he would confer with Senate Majority Leader Republican Arthur Wicks, to issue a joint statement "covering Stuyvesant Town." The Wicks-Austin bill against discrimination in housing covers only those public developments built after Feb. 1, 1950.

Bronx Assemblyman Louis Peck introduced a bill to investigate discrimination in all housing, public and private, "including Stuyvesant Town." Peck's bill would make the Stuyvesant Town evictions "a subject of investigation under the bill because (the families) are victims of discrimination."

ON STILL ANOTHER front to smash anti-Negro attacks, Blaikie disclosed to this reporter that he was in Albany "to revise the reapportionment plans" so that Harlem could have "an additional state senatorial district."

There are now three senators representing Harlem and Blaikie said he was fighting to get up a line from 100th to 168 Sts., which would provide another Harlem Senator and not a white representative. "I am opposed to the lily-white state senate as now constituted," he said.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS, legislatively and from such a powerful legislative influence as Blaikie, dealing exclusively with Negro rights on all fronts, was vivid proof that the struggle was reaching new heights. It is true, of course, that machine legislators are aware that 1952 is an election year and the breakaway trends from both major parties reflected in recent elections. Blaikie made no bones about the fact that the "people are aroused and want an end to bipartisan political bosses."

But the speed with which such Democrats as Peck and Austin reacted to proposals for anti-discrimination legislation and their quick action, following Bianchi's resolution on Stuyvesant Town, was a hopeful sign that continued and ever-mounting organizational pressure could win equal rights legislation with teeth in it.

These indications far overshadowed Gov. Dewey's annual message. While less sabre-rattling than last year, Dewey continued to give ammunition to the warmongering hysteria and rejected all legislative appropriations and proposals to aid the unemployed, the needy, the homeless, the school and teacher crisis, or hard-pressed municipalities.

Harlem Tenants Win Fight For Hot Water and Heat

IN A FIGHT led by the Harlem Tenants and Welfare Council, tenants at 72 W. 118 St. this week won their winter-long demand for heat and hot water.

Their landlord, S. Alexander, 217 W. 125 St., had sought to freeze the tenants in the 12-apartment building into moving so that he could double the number of apartments under the guise of "remodelling." The landlord planned to charge the same rent for a "remodelled" three-room apartment as he collects now for six rooms—\$33 per month.

The tenant's victory came after a pending court action initiated by them forced the landlord to make the following concessions:

- Repair the boiler and give heat.
- Allow deductions from rent payments for money spent for stoves, fuel, gas and electric bills during the time there was no heat furnished. This amounts to

nearly \$20 a month for most families.

A struggle is still going on for more heat and for hot water which is not yet being furnished in the house.

Rent Control Office Works for Landlords

PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Area Rent Control Office seems to consider that its main function is to keep landlords advised as to how they can gouge bigger rents out of their tenants.

The City Council in adopting its budget for this year increased slightly the tax on real estate. Rent Director C. Howard McPeak rushed into print with the word that if the tax increase is more than the 20 percent rent hike allowed last year, he will let the landlord pass the excess on to the tenant.

2 MAGNIFICENT RUSSIAN FILMS:
EISENSTEIN'S "ONE OF THE BEST" — "LIFE"
"JUAN THE TERRIBLE" — "HELLO MOSCOW!"
MADE BY PROKOPIEFF
"A MASTERPIECE" — TIMES
STANLEY C. KRAMER
SHEILA JAMES JOHNSON "PEACE WILL WIN"

the TRUTH ★ about YOUTH

Hardly a day passes without some Wall Street or Washington bigshot sounding off about the "younger generation." The money press, radio and television fill the atmosphere with misinformation about the draft, UMT, basketball fixes and teenage morals.

But what are young Americans REALLY thinking and doing? How are young people, Negro and white, fighting for peace, jobs equal rights and academic freedom?

NEW CHALLENGE, progressive monthly youth newspaper, was founded last August to answer these questions . . . to win America's youth to a united fight for their real needs.

NEW CHALLENGE is, in fact, the only national, independent publication in the U. S. that's strictly of, by and for young people. That's why NEW CHALLENGE is indispensable reading for all those, young or old, who are active in the fight for peace and freedom.

Right now, we're in a drive for 3500 new subscribers. You can join our ever-widening circle of readers NOW by filling out the blank below and mailing it to us with one dollar. If you're already a subscriber, you can enter the name of a friend.

P.S. All subs received by February 1 will get the current enlarged issue of NEW CHALLENGE . . . featuring youth and Negro History . . . youth in the auto industry . . . young Americans answer questions about their trip to the Soviet Union . . . plus lots of pictures, cultural and sports features.

NEW CHALLENGE, 673 Broadway, Room 824
New York 12, N. Y.

Please enter my subscription to NEW CHALLENGE for one year (twelve issues). Enclosed is one dollar.

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Rally For FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, Chairman

Among the speakers:

- CHARLOTTA BASS, former publisher of California Eagle
- CARL LAWRENCE, Amsterdam News political writer
- An editor of the Daily Worker
- One of the 17 New York Smith Act victims

The Cultural Program will include:

- UNITY CHORUS in a selection from Shostakovich's new peace cantata, "Song of the Forest," and other peace songs. (First time Shostakovich's work will be sung in New York.)
- PEOPLE'S ARTISTS QUARTETTE in a special musical presentation of the struggle of the people and the role of the Daily Worker, which is celebrating its 28th birthday.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17 — 8 p.m.

MANHATTAN CENTER, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

ADMISSION: 75c. Auspices: National Committee for Freedom of the Press.

People's Artists present "Welcome Home" Hootenanny and Dance, Saturday, January 19, 1952, Penthouse, 13 Astor Pl., featuring

HOPE FOYE

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

JANUARY 13, 1952

SECTION 2

JIMCROW CAPITAL

Jimcrow Washington is a blot and disgrace to our entire country. One-third of the city is peopled by Negroes. But they are herded into an abominable ghetto. Segregation is the pattern in schools, in houses, in public places. Job discrimination is the rule. It will need the efforts of all the people to remove this blot.

By ROY WOOD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BEFORE the Civil War, when the slaveowners were represented in the White House by such Presidents as Buchanan, Pierce, Taylor and Polk, one of the key demands of abolitionists was elimination of slavery in the District of Columbia. Frederick Douglass and others exposed the slave power in government, an exposure with repercussions throughout the country, in England, and elsewhere. Lincoln made the elimination of slavery in the capital a point in his platform, and the slaves were freed here in the spring of 1862, almost a year before the Emancipation Proclamation and three years before general emancipation.

Today, when President Truman is proclaiming Washington as the capital of the world, the fact that it is a jimcrow capital is significant of the jimcrow world Truman and his fellow imperialists are trying to build. The oppression of the Negro people in the nation's capital is of a piece with the attempt to conquer Korea, the attempt to stop the struggle for freedom in Iran and Egypt. Struggle against jimcrow here has the advantage that the whole world is watching the Trumans and Achesons who are prating so much of democracy that they have to grant some small concessions.

One-third of the residents of Washington are Negroes. Most of them are crowded into 35,000 sub-standard slum dwellings in the downtown area. Segregation is the pattern of schools, housing and public places.

Job discrimination is so rife that the great majority work as domestics, laborers, and in service occupations. Capital Transit Company hires no Negro drivers, none of the large construction companies hire Negroes in skilled ratings.

NO RESIDENTS HAVE A VOTE

Negro schools are so crowded many of them are on a two-shift basis, Negro workers are constantly faced with police harassment, extraordinary high rents, unemployment.

The death rate is 150 percent higher than that of whites.

This is the condition of one-third of the residents of the nation's capital from whence emanates Truman's demagoguery, his pretense of "exporting democracy" to the entire world.

Washington, like the rest of the South, has its version of the polltax. Instead of partial disfranchisement by grandfather clauses, taxes, or violence at the polls, everybody is disfranchised, a scheme hit upon during Reconstruction after the Civil War. Even today the opponents of suffrage raise a hue and cry about Negroes voting, the fas-

cist book "Washington Confidential" is fearful that we might have a Negro mayor.

The Communist Party, the Progressive Party, numerous trade unions, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the Americans for Democratic Action, the League of Women Voters, and many other local organizations have campaigned for the right to vote for years. All support the Kefauver suffrage bill, so far blocked by Wall Street and the Dixiecrats. It can only be passed with nationwide support. The fight for representation is fundamental, and here, especially where the oppression of Negroes has succeeded in depriving everybody of the right to vote, Negro and white, it is important that trade unionists and progressive throughout the country get behind this bill.

In 1872 and 1873 equal rights laws were passed, prohibiting discrimination in restaurants and public places. However, these have not been enforced for years. The big hotels refuse Negro guests; most restaurants, bars, and movie theaters do not cater to Negro patrons. Two years ago a committee was formed to fight for enforcement headed by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a fighter for Negro rights, who is known locally, nationally and internationally. More than 60 organizations are represented, trade unions, church groups, etc.

The campaign was begun with a test case in Thompson's which refused to serve an interracial party. In Municipal

Court Judge Frank Myers dismissed the complaint on the unusual grounds that the laws had been "repealed by implication," the implication no doubt that a Negro had no rights District of Columbia courts were bound to respect.

Meanwhile they carried on a mass campaign to buttress the legal fight. Every Saturday for months interracial groups tested restaurants. The committee publishes a bulletin of law-abiding places and boycotts others. The Restaurant Owners Association and most of the daily papers have attacked the committee and the law. The Negro press has defended the campaign. Kresge's was picketed for two months before they gave in; Hecht's is now being picketed.

FIGHT GOES ON AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

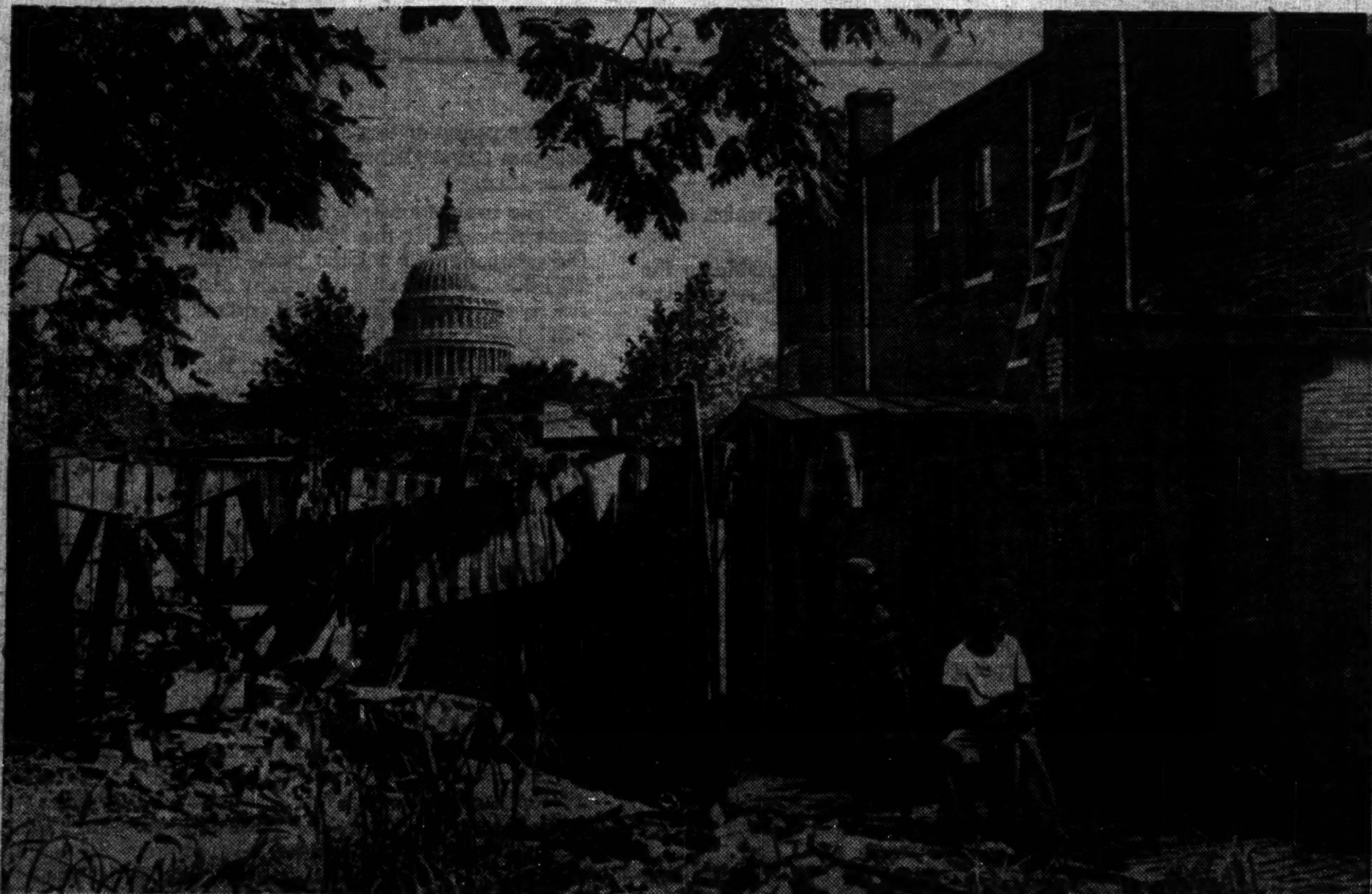
The committee appealed Judge Myers' decision to the Municipal Court of Appeals which reversed it and upheld the law. Attorneys for the restaurant sought another review, still pending, and Truman's police department announced they would not enforce the law until appeals were exhausted. The fight continues.

The extremely overcrowded conditions of the dilapidated Negro schools has prompted the NAACP and the Consolidated Parents group to request the use of abandoned white schoolhouses. Even this small request has been viciously resisted by white supremacists through so-called "alumni associations." When Central High School was finally turned over much of its equipment was removed or wrecked. Consolidated Parents very correctly contends that the separate facilities in the District of Columbia are in no way equal and have been promised a Supreme Court ruling.

JIMCROW TIED TO NATIONAL POLICY

Jimcrow in Washington is closely related to national policy. Federal courts try all local police cases. Any morning's visit to these courtrooms will show federal judges conspire with the police to terrorize the Negro people. A few weeks ago Judge Pine permanently removed a Negro from the jury rolls because he refused to vote for a conviction in a rape case. Judge Pine is the same judge who sentenced Eugene Dennis for contempt of a congressional committee which Dennis refused to recognize because it was made up of illegally elected poll-taxers.

Jimcrow Washington is a blot and disgrace to our entire country, it is typical of the present administration and its ruinous policies, both domestic and foreign. The people of Washington need the help of people throughout the country to remove the blot. It can and will be removed by mass pressure and struggle. And if the Truman Administration continues to resist, then Washington will continue to remain the symbol of a jimcrow capital of the jimcrow world that Wall Street and Truman are seeking to create.



THIS IS HOUSING for one-third of the city's population, the Negro people. The capitol dome can be seen in the background.

Push-Button Factory

From aluminum ingot to packing, everything is automatic in this Soviet plant producing auto pistons. The story of the world's first such plant by one of the men who helped build it.

By ALEXEI SOROKIN

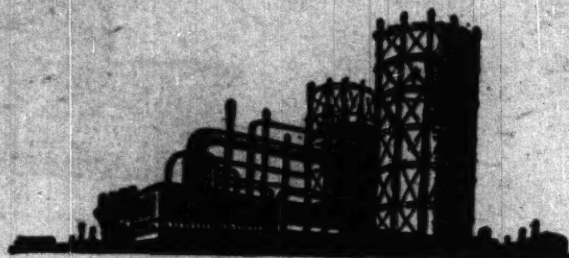
MOSCOW.

IN THE autumn of 1948 I was given an assignment to work with a group of scientists and engineers on the world's first automatic factory. At first I couldn't quite figure it out. The plant which was to run by itself, practically without workers, was being designed by an eminent scientist, Vladimir Ivanovich Dikushin, of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Collaborating with him were many prominent experts—engineers, designers and technologists and a number of institutes and laboratories. What could an ordinary fitter contribute?

Several other fitters were also assigned to the job. We started work by sitting around a table and taking in every word of a lecture describing the future automatic factory and why the government was building it.

Economists and philosophers have written many books on the subject of the worker's attitude to the machine. The first machines under capitalism aroused hatred for them, a hatred that grew, for the workingman regarded the machine as the cause of his misery. It is not the machine, of course, that is the root of the evil, but the fact that it belongs to the capitalist who squeezes the worker for all he is worth.

Alexei Sorokin, a fitter of the Krasny Proletary Works in Moscow, has been awarded, together with 24 scientists and engineers, a Stalin Prize for working out the principles for all-round automatization of production processes in machine-building and designing and launching an automatic plant manufacturing pistons. In this article, condensed from "New Times," he tells the story of this remarkable engineering achievement.



In our Soviet country things were radically altered long ago. The workers became the friend and master of the machine, whose mission it is now to make work easier and increase the people's well-being. Everything around us has changed in the past three decades, and so have we ourselves. Our very attitude toward work has become different. There is hardly a worker at our plant, for example, who has not made some valuable, if perhaps small, suggestion for making our labor more productive.

Our country strides rapidly forward, toward Communism. And Communism signifies a higher labor productivity, an abundance of material and cultural values. This abundance can be created only by labor. And here the most advanced engineering achievements—which incidentally necessitates the training of a new worker whose labor is not manual but mental—come to man's aid.

The technique of the future, the technique of Communism, will liberate man of the fetters of arduous labor and make him truly all-powerful.

This applies first and foremost to automatic production processes, and that is why so much importance is attached to the creation of the first automatic factory in our country—and in the whole world—a plant where machines will do all the work, freeing hundreds of people for other work that needs to be done.

This was the gist of the lecture we heard.



"We can, and in the final analysis must automatize entire industries," Dikushin told us.

"To begin with, our task is to build an automatic factory manufacturing pistons for automobile engines. Everything, from the melting of the aluminum to the packing of the finished pistons is to be done by machines. So far there are no such plants in the world. Nowhere in the world have engineers set out to create them. We have to blaze our own trails. But if we forge ahead together, we, scientists and workers, shall surely win through."

The factory has been completed. Hundreds of mechanisms, machines and devices, installations and motors, over 1,500 relays of all kinds, contactors, microswitches and kilometers of wire have been integrated into a single whole, so that an ingot of aluminum should be converted into a precision-tooled automobile part practically without human energy.

A transporter carries an ingot of aluminum to the furnace bunker. The molten metal fills the moulds and takes the shape of the future pistons. The castings then go into a heat-treating furnace for six hours, and from here they pass on to be machined. The chemical bath follows. Machines subject the final pistons to an exacting inspection, stamp them, grease them, wrap them up, and pack them into cardboard boxes. Simple enough, it seems.

Yet how titanic is the scope of the work done here without the slightest participation of muscle power! Automatic units take care of the most complex operations: they not only cast and machine the metal, but they control its hardness, the precision of tooling, weight and geometric configuration. The tolerances allowed do not exceed two-hundredths of a millimeter—less than the naked eye can detect.

Productivity of this automatic factory is nine times as great as that of an ordinary mass production plant. This means a substantial cut in cost of production. Moreover, it turns out only top-grade output.

There are, of course, people too in this factory: the dispatcher, who sits at his control panel, and eight mechanics to help him. If something goes wrong with any of the mechanical units, a trouble-shooter is called to the spot by an automatic signal. The mechanic eliminates the hitch, and work proceeds as before.

Perhaps the most important thing about this factory is that it puts the worker's labor on a par with that of a

trained technician. Only a top-notch mechanic who knows modern machines inside out and has a broad outlook in technical matters can fill the job of a trouble-shooter here. A plant like this raises the cultural level of the worker, enriches his knowledge and gives labor a rich and fascinating purpose.

I worked with engineer Vyacheslav Alexeyevich Zakharov on the foundry and heat-treating section, which can well be called the heart of the plant for it is the starting point in the production process.

The section presented a complicated tangle of problems pertaining to chemistry, electricity, mechanics, thermodynamics and metallurgy. Two years went into solving these problems, but I have the pleasantest memories of those years.

We all grew in stature in the course of our work on the wonder-plant.

I remember how we spent months on the design for the needle of the pouring device which was to measure out the quantity of molten aluminum to go into each mould. Apart from other problems, the best steel needle would not stand up for more than 15 or 20 minutes under the action of the hot aluminum.

So we delved into books and studied the experience of foundries, and in three months we had hit upon a design for the needle that worked.

Next arose the problem of cracks in the pistons and their elimination, and the need to improve the design of the machine itself.

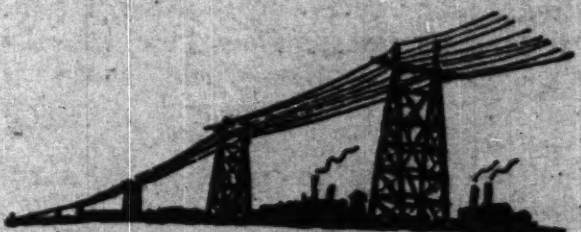
We used to sit in the laboratories until late at night, oblivious to everything but the work at hand. Late one night Dikushin came in, pulled a blueprint from his pocket and began talking about another problem that had arisen.

"What do you mechanics think of it?" the scientist finished his exposition of the problem.

And so we worked together, we men of manual and mental labor. It was an instance of that remarkable teamwork of the two which has been born of the very nature of our Soviet society.

The dream of Communism come true, I thought one recent spring day as I walked past the cream-colored walls of the factory, which looks more like a chemical laboratory than a manufacturing plant.

The creation of the world's first automatic factory is a big event in our technical and, I would say also, in our public life. Its significance lies not only in the many important discoveries made by Soviet engineers who built it, or the genuine marvels of engineering achievement that they accomplished in designing it. In this plant we have a tangible bit of the Communist tomorrow.



World of Labor

Building Up for a Wages Showdown in Spring

By GEORGE MORRIS

BY EARLY SPRING we should either see a wide crack in the wage freeze or a wide strike wave. The economic situation as well as the sentiment among the workers is building up for a showdown. Maneuvers like the current one in steel may postpone a showdown. But they can't eliminate the basic conditions that are forcing the workers to demand higher wages and show an increased coldness to the war program.

With Wage Stabilization Board hearings getting under way on the steel wage demands, the report of the fact-finders and the attitude of both the union and steel corporation heads toward the recommendations, should just about reach the final point by mid-March. By that time the coal miners, too, will be close to their March deadline—and they don't work without a contract.

Unions with millions of workers are either in negotiations or about to begin talks or invoke wage reopening clauses. A large section of those workers have been waiting since the early part of last year for WSB approval of raises that only "pierce" the ceiling. Now they are forced to ask for raises that would smash through the ceiling. Some of the unions like those in oil and railroad have pending strike action.

The steel and mine wage fight are like hinges upon



which the wage round of much of the labor movement swings. The WSB recommendation, when it comes, must meet the following tests:

- It must provide a substantial enough raise to be acceptable to the steel workers.

- It must be high enough to be acceptable to the United Mine Workers because if the latter rejects, the steel workers, including their leaders, may not be inclined to accept it.

That means, of course, that the wage freeze formula would have to be blown sky high. It means, further, as the WSB must know, that unions in auto, railroad and other fields that have tied themselves to long-term cost-of-living escalator clauses, will throw their contracts to the winds and demand their wages, too, get in line.

On the other hand, the WSB must satisfy the steel corporations and the employers of the other industries who stand right behind them. It should not be forgotten that in 1949, after months of fact-finding procedure, the board named by Truman came up with a recommendation for a very cheap pension and insurance deal. The steel corporation rejected it and forced a strike of from six to eight weeks to get a still cheaper settlement without a raise and an extension of the expiring pact for two more years. If, as the steel companies apparently feel, they can hide behind the "defense" program and depend upon the war mobilizers to do the strikebreaking, they will stand by their refusal to give anything.

Also, it is apparent, the steel corporations are blackmailing the government for higher prices. In 1949, as it turned out some weeks after the strike, a four dollar raise on a ton of steel was announced on the ground

that the penny or two an hour for the pension-insurance program the settlement cost the companies, justifies the price hike.

The tremendous rise in steel profits since that settlement proves that the 1949 strike was really forced by the companies to get the price hike. With the 60 to 70 billion dollar pot a year now available for war contracts, the steel industry will certainly not let "patriotism" limit its profit appetite.

By the looks of things then, the weeks of hearings before fact-finders will not mean an "easing" of the struggle for a new round of raises, but a warming up for a climax. There is nothing in the economic situation to relieve the tension. Everything points to greater pressure upon the workers for a substantial raise.

Such was the view that apparently prompted John L. Lewis to recently call for labor unity behind the steel workers. He recognizes the key nature of the struggle both in its influence on the pending mine negotiations and for the workers in general. So far his periodic pleas for a united front of labor against the employers have been unheeded by either the AFL or CIO.

CIO members who read last week's CIO News will certainly find it hard to understand why there is no such united front. That paper ran a big exposure spread across its two middle pages of a "secret meeting" of top business executives, headed by Charles E. Wilson, before the latter took over the war mobilization post, at which they hatched a conspiracy to use the "defense" program to curb the unions. After what the CIO itself says of this plot against labor, there should be no hesitancy to join with the United Mine Workers and all others willing to fight the real enemies of labor.

How YOUR Paper Reported Key Events of '51

The Worker, as our readers know, is a special kind of newspaper. We are a crusading paper, fighting continuously for the workingman, for the Negro people, for all Americans who live under the continuous pressure of Wall Street's iron heel.

We are presenting here, through headlines, a bird's-eye view of some of the major journalistic battles waged by The Worker and Daily Worker during the past year.

They are:

- The historic campaigns for a cease-fire in Korea and peace in the world;
- For labor's efforts to resist the decline in its living standards, caused by the war economy, the wage freeze, higher living costs and taxes;
- For an end to lynching and other forms of brutal oppression and discrimination against the Negro people.

• For wiping out anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism and every other kind of bigotry;

• For repeal of the fascist Smith and McCarran Acts, and immediate freedom of those arrested under these acts.

As the letters on Pages 2 and 3 show, we are a paper which lives on the support and devotion of the workers who are our readers, and not on the whim and bounty of big business, which controls the usual newspaper.

We are now engaged in our annual subscription campaign. On Page 4 you will find a subscription blank. Use it yourself if you have not yet subscribed or renewed your subscription. Get a friend's or shopmate's sub if yours is already in.

You can't afford to go through '52 without the knowledge, information and inspiration of The Worker.

NAACP Aide Killed by Bomb In Florida Reign of Terror

UN Gets Petition to Halt Anti-Negro Genocide

NAACP Urges Mayor Halt Evictions at Stuyvesant Town

Delegation of 500 in 11th Hour Move to Save Martinsville 7

DuBois, 4 Others Acquitted, Judge Rejects Gov't Frameup

Cicero Police Chief Faces Court Action

ACLU Asks Probe Of Police Brutality

Mass Protest Saves 4 in Trenton; Fight Continues to Free 2 Given Life

Ask Million Sign for FEPC Law

900 at Nat'l Labor Parley Map Fight for Negro Rights

Demands Rise for Federal Action On Fla. Attack on Negroes, Jews

PEOPLE'S SUPPORT CAN WIN PAROLE FOR MRS. INGRAM

LAST-MINUTE PLEA FOR MCGEE

The year 1951 was marked both by increasing "racist" violence against the Negro people, and by increasing struggle against this violence. The headlines above can only suggest the proud, historic part played by The Worker and Daily Worker, through stories, editorials and columns in aiding the organization and development of these struggles.

They included the great battles to save from legal lynching Willie McGee; the Martinsville, Va., "7"; the Trenton "Six"—battles not only heard, but acted upon, round the world. McGee and the Martinsville "7" were executed by the white supremacy frameup gangsters of the South, but the lives of the Trenton Six were saved.

The year saw, too, the advance of a great new movement of Negro workers, the Negro Labor Council, and submission to the UN of the Genocide petition, describing in detail the oppression and terror and discrimination suffered by the Negro people in our country. Here, again, The Worker played a key organizing role.

The year ended with the bloody bombing assassination of Negro NAACP leader Harry T. Moore in Florida, and his wife. This bombing has aroused the nation, and the Worker is crusading for federal action to see the killers are executed and an end put to this murderous violence.

Peace Crusade Calls For Million Names on Plea for Big 5 Pact

NEGRO PEACE FIGHTER GETS ONE-FIFTH OF DETROIT VOTES
DETROIT, Nov. 8.—More than 107,000 voters backed their way.

AFL in Madison, Wis., Urges Truman Negotiate Total Peace

Miners Journal Hits Truman on Korea War

NO DOG TAGS, BAN A-BOMB, TACOMA MOTHERS URGE

Mothers Protest Effects Of A-Drills on Kids

U. S. Communists Ask to Meet Acheson on Korea Cease-Fire

4,000 at Rally Assail Rearming of Nazis

YOUTH FRIENDSHIP BOOK GETS FINE RESPONSE HERE
Young people of the New York City Youth League are responding to the Youth Friendship Book campaign.

75,000 MARCH FOR PEACE

Says Labor Must Work for Peace

AFL Paper Union Aides Urge Korea Peace Parley

Pastors of 604 Churches in Detroit Urge Peace Pleas

Shop Meetings in 17 Unions To Ask Korea Peace, Big 5 Talks

You did not see headlines like this in any other newspaper. When the history of this period is written, it will include some good-sized chapters on The Worker and Daily Worker campaign for peace. Daily and weekly, every issue of these papers carried not one, but several, such headlines as above, reporting the deep desire and the movement of the people for peace.

Refusing to bow to the pressures and hysteria promoted by the war-bent financiers, industrialists and their political stooges who run the country, The Worker and Daily Worker performed a job of highest patriotism in helping to rally the people for a cease-fire in Korea and for a genuine pact of peace. They fought against the big business program of rearming and re-Nazifying Western Germany; of trying to maintain the vast world system of colonial slavery and oppression from which U. S. monopolies draw immense profits; of giving aid to bloody fascist tyrants like Chiang Kai-shek and Franco.

It can be seen from these headlines that the policies of the paper were those of the great majority of the American people. The many polls taken—such as the Gallup Poll—showed that 70 percent and more of the American people are against the Korean war. They want a real peace program instead of the blustering, freedom-crushing war policies of the bi-partisan administration in Washington.

Letters To

ONLY A PRESS THAT DEPENDS



JOHN HOWARD LAWSON (above), distinguished screenwriter and author, head of the National Freedom of the Press Committee, will preside at a meeting celebrating the 28th birthday of the Daily Worker at New York's Manhattan Center on Thursday, Jan. 17.

is occasional baby-sitting fees, and my father, on whom I formerly depended for support is now also an unemployed cripple since being permanently injured three years ago. I worked all afternoon for

the dollar, desperate food and cannot cease to needed." Or this from some have less Worker the batter ers." Or this from the winter grave. loved the stands for his men baby-sitt Or this born a fe a check her some sending Worker need more Or this steelworl this critic for since has been us." Or this the one per on th

FROM JERSEY FARMER

From Lakewood, N. J.
Five dollars from a New Jersey Farmer to keep Freedom of the Press a reality. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you Free."

TRUTH ABOUT H. C. OF L.

From Bronx Grocer.
Here's five dollars from a Bronx grocer for the only paper that is telling the people the real reason for the terrible high prices they are paying for food today.

And soon the people are going to do something about it too!
Fighting Bronx Grocer.

LAI D OFF; SENDS \$5

From a Bridgeport trade-unionist:
Enclosed is one \$5 from another trade-unionist who was laid off this week but still felt it necessary to help keep the paper alive.

WITH HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

From Springfield, Mass.
Enclosed is a contribution of \$20 from a group of friends in Springfield, Mass. Our present day version of the famous Springfield Plan is to do what we can to see that the best newspaper in the country, the paper that carries on a consistent struggle for a peaceful world—the Daily Worker is able to continue publication. We look increasingly to this paper to show the way to a better form of social organization with hope for the future and true liberty and freedom for all regardless of race, color or creed.

WHAT'S REALLY GOING ON

From Barre, Vt.
Due to the nature of my work, there are periods of one or two weeks when it is impossible for me to get our paper. This is a real hardship for me. But at least I have the consolation of knowing that as soon as I get home all issues will be there waiting for me, and I can enjoy a couple of pleasant evenings bringing myself up-to-date on what is really going on in this world.

But the thought that lack of funds may deprive me of this pleasure is unthinkable. We just can't let that happen.

FOR OUR UNDERSTANDING

From New York Office Workers—\$10.
As office workers, we would like to send in this small contribution towards the building and continuation of the absolutely essential working class paper, "The Daily Worker."

We feel as members of a trade union, working in a trade-union office, that the continuation of a paper such as The Worker and Daily Worker, is necessary for our understanding and development in times like these.

LOST WITHOUT IT

From Pierpont, S.D.
Yes, I feel like the rest of your subscribers that I would be completely lost without The Worker and the Daily Worker.

ALBERT MALTZ'S REASONS

From Albert Maltz, Mexico
I never knew, until I was in prison, the amount of indispensable news, information and opinion that is to be found in the Daily Worker, and only there. If free judgement is the right of a citizen, and if free-thinking is an American heritage, then the Daily Worker has importance in the life of our nation as a whole. Here is my contribution toward maintaining a genuinely free press in the United States. Sincerely yours,

ALBERT MALTZ.

HELPS US FIGHT AND THINK

From Saybrook, Conn.
For the fund for the paper that helps us to "fight and think and work like hell" until "all shall stand erect and laugh together in the sun" (Mike Quin). All power to you!

IT KEEPS US GOING

From two Southwesterners, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Just a line to say we couldn't do without our paper. We get pretty discouraged down here and the only thing that keeps us going is the Daily Worker and The Worker.

WARRANTS GREATER CIRCULATION

From Brooklyn.
Enclosed you will find \$2 as my recognition of the tremendous job that you are doing. Your paper has helped to arm and guide me in the past struggles and will continue to do so in the future. This historical period warrants a greater circulation than ever before.

PEACE IN OUR TIME

From four mothers, Middle Manhattan.
Motivated by the desire to see the world at peace, we four have joined hands to aid in the struggle for "peace in our time."

Since we feel that the Daily Worker and The Worker are contributing much in the fight for peace and democracy, we are sending you this \$25 to aid you in your work.

IN MY 82ND YEAR

From Newark, N. J.
Find enclosed a \$5 money order for the Daily Worker fund drive.
With my 82 years, I am near to the end, but I wish that I should be able to read it always in the short, short time that I have left to live.

OUR FUTURE

From a young steelworker, office worker, and dramatic student of Philadelphia.
To an untiring fighter for peace, democracy and socialism—our future!

GIVES LEADERSHIP

From a group of Strawberry Mansion, Philadelphia readers.
Find enclosed \$45 from Strawberry Mansion readers to our indispensable paper, which gives us leadership in the fight for world peace.

TO KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK

From Wilmington, Del.
We want to see our paper keep up the good work in fighting for peace and for the underdog.

SOUTHERN WHITE WORKERS

From Winston-Salem, N. C.
Your paper—our paper—is the active national life-blood of our people's peace and freedom movement in this country.
We Southern white workers must do our share to cripple the war drive by joining hands with the Negro people in the struggle against our common oppressor, the Big Businessmen—the bosses who run our country try to keep us whites fooled into hating our Negro sisters and brothers. But when we allow seven men in Martinsville and Willie McGee in Mississippi to die—we are just hurting ourselves, accepting lower wages, no adequate health or educational guarantees.

FOR MY GENERATION

From a Student of High School of Music and Art.
I wish I could send more, much more, to a paper which is doing a wonderful job to secure a peaceful and happy world for my generation.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

From two friends, New York City.
New Year couldn't be happy without our paper.

TO A WONDERFUL PAPER

From Brooklyn.
To a wonderful paper which is in the forefront for peace, security and socialism and to the very wonderful people who put it out.
The Daily Worker is as essential as the food we eat.

SENDS HER MOVIE MONEY

From a Brownsville housewife.
I am enclosing a \$5 money order. I was able to make this contribution by not going to the movies for the past three months.

FROM ELDER CITIZENS

From Lynn, Mass.
Wish I could send more. We are on old age assistance. We want to face a glorious future and know that it is coming. Nothing can stop the onward march of the working people.

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

(Chairman of the National Committee for Press Freedom)
I have looked through some of the letters sent by contributors to The Worker's successful \$25,000 fund campaign, and find them exciting and inspiring reading.

They are the answer to the magazine, Editor and Publisher, which declared cynically, soon after the appeal was issued in October, that those who publish The Worker "couldn't face the economic facts of life in making their paper pay its own way."

By the "economic facts of life," this organ of the publishers of the big business press was referring, of course, to dependence upon advertising, which means in the first place big business advertising. For these publishers, whose mission is profits, a paper which depends upon its readers instead of big business is a "failure."

Such publishers do not, and never could, receive such letters and such support from their readers as that given to The Worker in answer to the plea for \$25,000, which was more than met.

Can one, for instance, imagine a New York Times or a Daily News or a New York Post getting such a letter as this: "I am an unemployed cripple whose only income

TELLS TRUTH ABOUT GREECE

From a group of Greek Americans, Chicago.
Enclosed is a check of \$50 for the fund drive from a group of Greek Americans of Chicago.

We see the Daily Worker as the foremost peace paper of our country, and the only paper that writes of the struggles of the heroic Greek people for peace and democracy. Furthermore, it exposes the hypocritical policy of the State Department in relation to Greece.

FROM OUR ANNIVERSARY

From a Queens war vet.
"Enclosed is our bit for the one consistent daily newspaper on the people's side. It is the amount saved for our anniversary presents to each other Nov. 4: we could think of no more appropriate gift."

KEEP OUR PAPER ALIVE

From New Orleans.
Five more from a group of Louisiana readers. Keep our paper alive and a force to organize the American working-class.

FOR HER FIRST XMAS

From a Brooklyn mother.
Our daughter will enjoy a two dollar doll as well as three—on this, her first Xmas. Sorry this dollar is all we could afford.

FIGHTS FOR NEGRO AND WHITE

From a group of IUE-CIO Shop Workers.

We believe that your newspaper is doing a wonderful job in fighting for peace and in the interests of the working man and woman, Negro and white. Because of this we believe that you deserve the support of all working people in your fight for equality of all peoples and peace among nations.

Please find enclosed the modest sum of three dollars to help your fine paper along. We will try to make regular contributions to your paper, and hope to make it more.

BROKE, BUT SENDS \$23

From Texas.
Progressives here are in about same shape they are everywhere—prices and other recent necessary items have put most of us broke. We realize, however, that terrible blow it would be for all Americans if the only decent daily in country has to go under for lack of finances. This makes us more than to answer your appeal with the enclosed \$23.

THE PAPER MUST CONTINUE

From Detroit, Mich.
We are plagued with many need pressing financial obligations as we always been. However, it is precisely because of this that we feel the Worker and The Worker must continue to be published.

AMERICA'S BEST PAPER

From an Anti-fimcrow citizen of Washington, D.C.

Here's a couple of bucks to help port the best newspaper in America when it comes to fighting for a higher standard of living for all and rights.

FOR TRUE DEMOCRACY

From a group of lawyers.
Enclosed herewith please find cash from a group of lawyers who prize the vital contribution that publication has made and is making the fight for a true American Democracy.

I AM . . . 83 YEARS OLD

From Grifft, Wash.
I am enclosing money order for our paper. It is hard for me this as I am nearly eighty-three old and badly crippled but can't along without The Worker.

FOR OUR BELOVED PAPER

From Bentleyville, Pa.
Here is \$5 donation for our beloved Daily Worker and The Worker to up the good work in fighting for peace and the underdog.

all the Story

IN ITS READERS CAN BE CALLED FREE

donation I enclose. We need the money for rent . . . however we the progressive press at when it is so badly

Enclosed is a ten spot maritime workers who to regard the Daily their good right arm in against the shipown-

"I received a notice meter to send \$5 for for my husband's owing how much he Daily Worker and all it am sending this \$5 in y. It was earned by

"When our baby was weeks ago, we received th instructions to 'buy ing she needs.' We are money to the Daily cause God knows she an chance to live, anything else."

Can any class-conscious let the Daily down in hour? I don't think so, birth the Daily Worker our side, fighting with

Enclosed is our bit for asistent daily newspa-people's side. It is the

amount saved for anniversary presents to each other; we could think of no more appropriate gift."

Hundreds upon hundreds of such letters were received in the two months of the fund campaign. The few appearing on these pages were culled only from a few days' mail. Two thousand individuals contributed some \$13,500, and another \$13,500 came from a few thousand more people who sent in group contributions. Among these were many, perhaps most, from groups of workers in shops and unions, as well as from the newly formed freedom of the press associations and clubs in many cities and neighborhoods.

The letters came from every corner of the land, from the major cities, and small towns and hamlets of which few of us had ever heard. Glancing through just a few days file, we came across notes from Griff, Washington; Portsville, Pa.; Willoughby, Ohio; Hesperus, Colorado; Slater, Mo.; Pierpont, S. D.; Durham, N. C.; Caldwell, Ida.; Westby, Mont.; Willow River, Minn.; Red Lion, N. J.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Wabash, Ind., and several other such towns, as well as most of the major cities.

What makes these readers re-

spond so? Their splendid letters give the answer. They are at one with the paper. It is fighting their fight, and is truly their possession.

It makes no hypocritical claims of "impartiality." Only those whose true partiality is to the foes of its readers make such a claim; they have to in order to cover up this partiality.

The Worker is partial, fiercely partial, to the cause of a peaceful, genuinely democratic world — a world without the brutal and terrible oppression of whole lands and people, without the bloody lynchings of Negroes and the equally deadly jimcrow practices in every field of life; a world organized by the working people to serve the needs of the working people.

The people, the working class and their allies, recognize The Worker as their own. They not only raise funds for it, but they work for it, deliver it, get subscriptions for it, not as a job, but as a labor of love and as part of their own struggle for peace, for civil and democratic liberties, and for improved living standards.

If you are not a reader of this kind of paper, you are missing a rewarding experience, an education, an inspiration.



'BEACON FOR FREE WORLD'

New York City:

We are with you in your wonderfully humane work. You set the beacon for a free world.

'THE WORDS WON'T COME'

From New York:

We've tried to figure out a way of conveying what the paper means to us and why we found it essential to dig into our diets to help keep it living. The words won't come—but here's the dough!

'FOR YEARS TO COME'

From a Rhode Island Textile worker:

It's only a buck, but I know you'll put it to good use. I've been reading The Worker for the past couple of years and I hope to read it for many more years to come.

'WORKERS WON'T FAIL YOU'

From New York City:

I promised myself if I finally got a raise, it's equivalent would go straight to the best paper in New York. I wish it had been more, but you know how employers are. The workers won't fail you. You'll get the money you need because we need The Worker.

'KEEP UP THE FIGHT'

From Ecorse, Mich.:

Enclosed find \$25 to keep up the fight for universal peace and happiness of mankind. Good health and happiness to you all.

'WISH WE COULD SEND MORE'

From a Michigan auto worker and wife.

Please forgive us for waiting so long to send in our contribution. But one of us has now had two pay days and you are high on our priority list.

You may credit the enclosed \$5 to the Michigan column. We wish we could send more to the only newspaper that gives leadership to the never-ending struggles of the auto workers for peace and a better life.

'\$10—WISH IT WERE MORE'

From Memphis, Tenn.

This \$10 contribution is from Memphians, two of whom are contributing for the second time. Some of us have been hounded from job to job, down here, and are therefore in no financial position to give the amount we would like to. We don't think we deserve any pats on the back for the little we are able to do.

'MY CHILD'S FUTURE'

From Brooklyn:

I've held back my \$1 only because my three-year-old was ill and I lost my job because I had to stay home with him. Now I've gotten my first week's pay and you're getting your first \$1 bill.

If the job holds out, there will be more, because it's a very small investment in my child's future.

'COAL MINERS SEND \$25'

From Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:

\$25 contribution from several coal miners of the anthracite region. The Worker and Daily Worker must continue to expose the war racketeers and gangsters of all types. We feel that the American people would be lost without the paper.

'WHAT A WORKER CAN DEPEND ON'

From Philadelphia, Pa.

Here's to a Fighting Newspaper, the only one that a worker can depend on for the truth in any situation and something which I think no worker can do without.

'WHAT OTHER PAPER CAN I READ?'

From a student of Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

I just got a few days work and here's your share. In spite of the fact that I'm trying to save up enough money to go back to school, I just can't let you down. What would I do without The Worker? What other newspaper can I read without being nauseated?

'TO THE ONLY PAPER . . .'

From New York:

Here is my contribution to the only paper that give me hope for the future of our country and the knowledge that the people will defeat their enemies and establish a peaceful, democratic government.

'SAVED ON FOOD BILL'

From New York:

Even with high prices, we saved \$5 on last week's groceries and will have another \$5 on this week's for our wonderful newspaper. Who needs meat anyhow?

'FROM OUR FAMILY'

From Willow River, Minn.

Enclosed is \$25 from our family. We just couldn't be without your valuable paper. From the youngest to the oldest one of our Pine County Farm family.

'MAKE IT \$100,000'

From New York union stewards:

Not a day has our magnificent paper missed; not a day will it ever miss because it belongs to the people and the people will never stop fighting until peace and socialism have been won. Let's not stop the drive at \$25,000—let's begin the drive now for \$100,000 for 1952 to insure publication all through the coming year. The drive is now only beginning to reach all the people. Here's the \$18 to begin the new drive.

'FOR OUR UNBORN CHILD'

From a New York couple:

Here is a \$20 contribution in a sort of dedication to our unborn child. Since the paper will be indispensable to his (or her) education, we consider this a pre-natal must.

'FOR YEAR-OLD SON'

From New York City:

Here is \$5 of a cash birthday present to our year-old son. The donor said to buy him a little red wagon—but we think he really needs a big Red future. We want that there be a Daily Worker for him to read when he is old enough.

'BLESS YOU AND YOUR WORK'

From Brooklyn:

Here is one dollar from an old lady and an old reader. Bless you for your splendid work. I buy the paper every day near where I live.

'ANOTHER NAIL'

From Clifton, N. J.:

Another nail for Imperialism's coffin.

'WATERFRONT WORKERS'

\$50 from Philadelphia:

From a group of waterfront workers and their friends who are readers of The Worker.

'BEST PAPER IN THE WORLD'

From Canton, Ohio:

Enclosed find \$5 to help build the best paper in the world. Wish it could be more.

'HOUSEWIVES HELP'

From West Allis, Wisconsin:

The enclosed contribution represents the initial efforts of a group of housewives in this city to come to the support of the Daily Worker in a financial way. West Allis is not only the home of the notorious Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., but it is also the home of thousands of workers who followed the leadership of Harold Christoffel, in their bitter year-long battle against that company. It is these workers whom we hope to reach with your appeal for funds.

We feel that this endeavor will, in itself, be a valuable contribution in the fight for peace.

'YOU'LL HEAR FROM US WEEKLY'

From a group of transit workers, Brooklyn, N. Y.

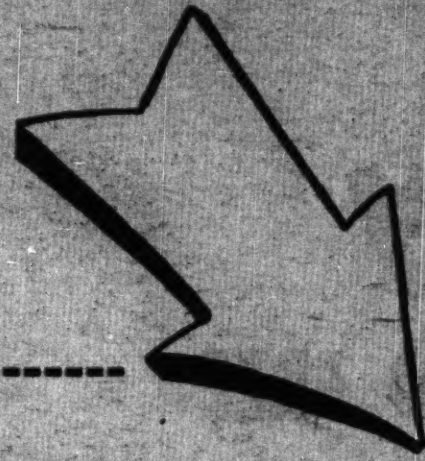
Enclosed find donation for \$10. We are ten transit workers from Brooklyn and we are about to start the ball rolling in support of our paper. You will hear from us weekly and we expect to have more than ten donors in a hurry for we know what big business would like to do to labor and our union. We will be thrilled to read in the Daily that you received our donation.

Subscribe

If you are not yet a subscriber to The Worker, or have not yet renewed your sub for 1952-53, fill out the blank on the right, and check where it says "Worker." Price is \$2.50 for an annual sub, and \$1.50 for six months.

If you are not yet a reader of the Daily Worker, and live outside of New York City, you can become one during this two-month period of the circulation campaign by getting a trial sub for three months at \$3. At the end of the three-month period, you can extend the sub to a year by paying another \$4.50. You save \$4.50 over the regular Daily Worker sub rate of \$12.

During this circulation campaign period, too, you can get a combined sub of The Worker and Daily Worker for \$10, also a saving of \$4.50. Rate in Manhattan and Bronx is \$12 for the combination. Fill out the blank and send to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City.



The Worker

**Daily Worker and The Worker
Special 1-year Combination**

Manhattan and Bronx All Others

1 year ☐ \$12.00 ☐ \$10.00

3 months trial sub to the Daily Worker \$3.00 ☐

**The Worker
only**

☐ 1 year . . . \$2.50

☐ 6 months . . \$1.50

NAME _____ Date _____

(Please Print)

ADDRESS _____ APT. _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

THE WORKER, 50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.

How We Reported the Year's Key Events

**5,000 Unionists Here Picket WSB,
Demand End of Wage Freeze**

**Coast Dockers Map
Fight for 15-Cent Hike**

**39% OF WORKERS GET UNDER
\$2,000 YEAR, SAYS CENSUS**

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Thirty-nine percent of the fully employed in the 1950 census made less than \$2,000 during 1949, the Census Bureau reported today.

**Grievances at
Schenectady GE
Cause Walkouts**

**Ford Local Asks End to Pact
To Break Through Pay Freeze**

Help The Dockers Win!

An Editorial
THE NEW YORK dock workers should win their just demands.

The value of the labor of the dock workers is appreciated only when they strike. Then the news says it is for "striking the city." But when it

comes to paying them decent wages and giving them some minimum job protection, the news is their enemy.

What the Longshoremen Want:

• A raise of 35 cents an hour (Ryan got 10 cents).
• A full day's wage guarantee if called to work.
• Ten cents an hour more into the welfare fund and a better than any money pension, now \$25. (Ryan got only 15 cents).
• Reduction of the required number of hours work a year to qualify for pensions and pension to \$20 a week. (It is \$30 now).
• No splitting of work groups.

**Dock Pickets
Block Ryan's
Scab Maneuvers**

**80,000 PACKING WORKERS
TAKE STRIKE VOTE ON PAY**

**Dock Strikers Picket
City Hall; Get Backing
Of B'klyn Churches**

**UE IN N.Y. AREA VOTES
STOPPAGES ON PAY FREEZE**

**3,000 Strikers Hold Firm in
Bitter Wage Fight at Florsheim**

HOUSEWIVES BACK BOYCOTT:

**PRICE OF MEAT RISES—
SO DOES CONSUMER IRE**

**Sugar Strikers
Win 20c Hike
In California**

**Mine, Mill Union Wins
20½c Pay Increase**

**N. Y. C. Dollar
New Low
Of 53.5 Cents**

**SENATE SET TO UP TAXES
ON POOR, GO EASY ON RICH**

**Will Mine Operators Get
Away With Murder Again?**

**High Court Upholds Foley Sq.
Frameup Decision By 6-2**

**Smith Act Convictions
Grave Blow to Freedom
Says CIO Convention**

**Clothing Union Drives
For McCarran Act Repeal**

**How the D of J Carried Through
Frameup of 11 Communist Leaders**

**F.B.I. SEIZES 17;
ROUNDUP AIMED AT
PEACE MOVEMENT**

**Gov't Rigs Up
New Charge
Against Gus Hall**

**Diego Rivera Leads Protest
Over the Seizure of Gus Hall**

**Arrest Union Leaders
In Smith Act Dragnet**

**Notables Blast Deportation
Roundups as Threat to Nation**

**Negro Attorneys Tell Court
Smith Act OK Harms Their People**

The story of how the Daily Worker and The Worker aided and abetted the nation's working people in their efforts to overcome the tragic effects of the war economy. Caught in the squeeze between the wage freeze and constantly-soaring living costs and taxes, living standards have been taking a severe beating. Unemployment is on the increase as war production replaces peacetime manufacture of goods, with Negro workers being especially hard hit by layoffs.

Because their first devotion is to big business profits, most newspapers have met every demand and action of the workers for better living conditions with the phony cry of "sabotage" of the war effort. Because the Daily Worker and The Worker are devoted to the cause of labor, they are in there pitching for every struggle of the working people for better living standards.

The exclusive reports from the shops, mills and mines, from the unions and picket lines, have made these papers indispensable even to many in the labor field who do not agree with their policies generally. Of all daily papers, the Daily Worker stands alone as the champion of the working man.

Headline story of developing fascism in America and the struggle to block it. In order to put over its program of war and "austerity," the ruling circles of the country began a systematic destruction of democratic rights. In a shocking political decision, the Supreme Court upheld the manufactured verdict against 11 Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act for "conspiracy to teach and advocate" their political beliefs. Two justices, Black and Douglas, bitterly dissented.

Following this decision, more than fifty Communists all over the country were arrested and face five years in jail because of their beliefs. Hundreds of foreign born face deportation under the fascist McCarran Act. Never in our history have democratic liberties taken such a beating.

But the year also marked the fact that large numbers of Americans are deeply disturbed and are fighting back against these fascist laws and acts. The CIO, Americans for Democratic Action and thousands of individual union leaders and liberals have demanded repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts, and an end to persecution under them.

Now Available in English Translations

Five Books From People's China

The Moving Force by Tsao Ming. 214 pp. 60 cents. It Happened At Willow Castle by Shih Yen. 75 pp. 20 cents. Rhymes Of Li Yu-Tsai by Chao Shu-li. 195 pp. 60 cents. **The People's New Literature** by Chou En-lai and others. 110 pp. 30 cents. **Struggle Against Counter-Struggle** by Li Chih-hua. 74 pp. 20 cents. Published by the Cultural Press, Peking. Books available through Imported. Pub. & Prod., 22 E. 17 St. N. Y. C. 3

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

THE SOUL, or if you will, the state of health of a society, is mirrored in its literature. Dean Acheson and the New York Times may parrot their 'free world' platitudes ten thousand times. But in our officially-approved culture of capitalism, from William Faulkner down to the lowliest comic book, the racism, the anti-humanism, the self-absorption, the obsession with sex abnormality and the lust for violence all emerge as unmistakable signs of the incurable sickness of capitalism.

In the same way, all the lies about the 'barbarity' of the new China cannot prevail against the quality of the literature of this new people's state.

Listed at the head of this review are five books published in English translation in Peking. It is an exciting and wonderful thing to hold in one's hand and to read for the first time, some of the novels, plays, short stories which show the people as they are and as they have been, which tell in human terms and people's lives what it has meant for 450,000,000 people to rise out of feudal bondage and semi-colonial oppression into the 'singing tomorrows' of socialism.

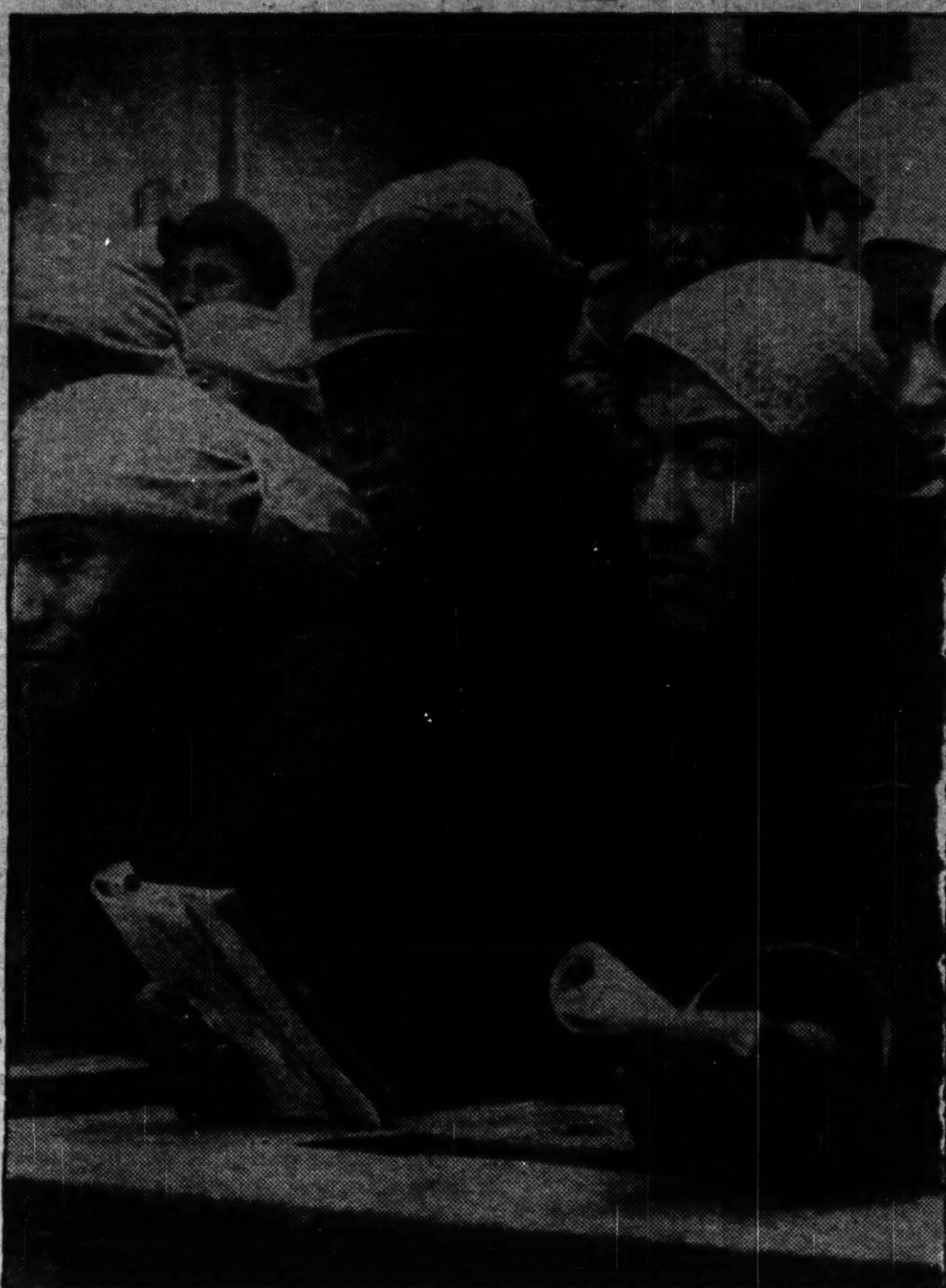
THE LONGEST and probably the most interesting of these translated works is *The Moving Force* by the woman

novelist, Tsao Ming. It tells the story of the workers in an electric generating plant in Manchuria. The People's Liberation Army has driven the Kuomintang out, and while waiting for the new regime to take over and start the plant going again, the workers attempt to make repairs and to salvage the machinery which the Kuomintang and the Japanese occupation before it, tried to destroy as it departed.

When the new Communist directors of the plant begin work, they make mistakes. They look for leadership among those workers who are enthusiastic vocally rather than among those who are steeled and steadfast. The workers, in turn, find it hard to break away from the pattern of reticence and dissimulation which has been imposed on them by years of life under Japanese and Kuomintang oppression. Both learn, both grow, the work flourishes, and an attempt by a band of Kuomintang saboteurs to destroy the generator is foiled.

THE MOVING FORCE is a very simply written book. So simple, in fact, that even a progressive American reader might at first disparage it for this reason. But that would be a great mistake. This is a very wise book. The author profoundly knows people. With a few strokes she gives us the impatient, but at the same time selfless and self-critical Communist official; the patient and modest Sun, worker-peasant whose qualities of homespun wisdom and integrity make him the workers' chosen leader and a symbol of the Chinese people; Tung, the time-serving follower of the Kuomintang who tries to use the new regime to his own ends, and many others.

The Moving Force is a study of the problems of China's industrialization, and it is a guide and counsellor to Communists in the correct way to learn from, and to lead the people.



A group of peasant students in People's China.

And all this it is in a way so lucid as to be clear to anyone, yet so mature that all may learn from it.

IT WILL BE INTERESTING to note how *The Moving Force* reveals the particular national characteristics of the Chinese people and their problems. One such feature which seems to permeate this work is a feeling of tranquility. Over and above everything else, including ha-

tred for both foreign and native tyrants, there is here a calm confidence of spirit, the certainty of triumph expressed by a people who have gone through unbelievable torment to emerge as the masters of their own land and destiny.

One of the shabbiest of propaganda lies about the new People's China is the one in which the vast educational program to lift a nation out of the depths of feudalism is called 'regimen-

tation.' This 'torture,' the American people are seriously being told, is some sort of mass hypnosis wherein all previous learning and culture is being wiped from the Chinese people's consciousness, to be replaced by 'Communist dogma.'

It is ironic, to say the least, that this charge should emanate from a capitalist America in which the rantings of a Walter Winchell or Westbrook Pegler appear along with the same boiler plate editorials and news headlines in one city after another across the country; where radio and motion picture din the same stereotyped, machine-made 'culture' into millions of homes.

But the literature of People's China gives the lie to this charge of stereotyped attitudes.

IN 'THE PEOPLE'S NEW LITERATURE,' a collection of four reports given in 1949 by leaders of Chinese culture, Premier Chou En-lai declared.

'We are not in the opinion that everything in the old literature and art is good and should therefore be preserved, with the result that all of us become conservatives striving to restore what is ancient and old. Nor are we of the opinion that everything in the old literature and art is bad and should therefore be discarded—an attitude which totally disregards our national traditions and the sentiment of our people, and which therefore is wrong, in the sense that it is against our primary objective of popularizing literature and art, and that it does no fit in with our historical view.'

At the same first All-China congress of writers and artists, deputy premier LUO MO-JO said out as the Chinese writers task to 'go to the people, try to understand them, and live their life. We should write about and pay tribute to, the laboring masses for their bravery and industry. We should try to create a kind of literature that is rich in ideological content and high in moral quality written in a form familiar to and loved by the people. . . .'

At a later date I hope to write more in detail about the other books whose titles are noted above—the stories of Chao Shu-li, rich in folk humor, vivid in their picture of the struggle of the peasants against the greedy, calculating landlord; *Struggle Against Counter-Struggle*, a tingling playlet about the Manchurian people's defeat of a feudal landowner's plot to recapture land and power.

IT HAPPENED At Willow Castle is as beautiful and lyrical a tale as its title would suggest. A little gem of 71 pages, it tells the idyllic story of a young People's Army soldier who loves and leaves a peasant girl after he and his comrades rescue her from the local landlord. Forced to part by the necessities of war, the lovers are reunited five years later, the callow youngster a veteran fighter, his sweetheart a heroine of the women's guerrilla movement. But this brief outline cannot do justice to the author's skill in portraying the life of the Chinese People's Army or its fraternal links to the people of the countryside.

Each of these books is a warm and wonderful introduction to the Chinese people and their struggle for a new society. Get them if you can, and read them. The more Americans who read this literature in which the shining virtues and noble aspirations of the democratic Chinese people are so clearly revealed, the less the hate-mongers will succeed with their propaganda.

Spotlight on the Movies

Around the World in Six Reels

By DAVID PLATT

REEL 1—LONDON: 'High Treason,' first major British film to step blatantly on the path to war and witchhunt has opened here. Filmed in cooperation with the British electrical trust and financed with government subsidies, it spreads a mood of war hysteria, of constant fear. Its main fire is directed against strikers, progressives and peace-lovers. It infers that if you go on strike you are an agent for a foreign power or a tool. Not only does 'High Treason' produce a sense that war is inevitable, and democratic political processes outmoded, but it portrays as 'normal' and necessary the planting of stoolpigeons within unions as a precaution against sabotage. The 'saboteurs' include people who want a world without war. So the film smears every peace-lover.

REEL 2—ROME: A gripping Italian film, 'In the Name of the Law,' produced by Pietro Germi in Sicily, shows how the rich landlords and industrialists use ruthless Mafia gangsters to keep the workers and farmers in chains. It brings home frankly and bluntly the need for collective struggle against the sinister forces of reaction, war and starvation. (See New Times No. 42—1951.)

REEL 3—MOSCOW—Following are excerpts from an article on the Cannes Film Festival that appeared in a recent issue of the Soviet magazine *Isskusstvo Kino* (Film Art). The article is by N. Simeonov: 'Art in our country and in the countries of the People's Democracies is explicit, clean, realistic, it raises man's dignity, brings out the best in him; it inspires. Negative qualities of character are viewed with critical indulgence. . . . Bourgeois art is one of decay and decadence; it brings out the lowest instincts in man. The subject matter and conflicts in films from bourgeois countries shown at the Festival are based mainly on murder—committed for jealousy or other reasons—on fraud, theft, rape. Consequently, the characters are in the main neurasthenic, psychologically unbalanced, semi-sick.'

Simeonov's impressions of some of the films he saw at the Festival:

'In *The Next Voice You Hear* (Hollywood), a film made under orders from the Vatican, we hear a voice speaking systematically over the radio. . . . *All About Eve* (Hollywood), with the famous American actress Bette Davis, is of some interest. A timid attempt is made to tell the truth about the hardships of film actors in Hollywood. The subject of *The Browning Version* (British) strikes one as strange. It is the story of a teacher who cannot even teach or

bring up his own children. He is incapable of managing his family life, of establishing normal relations with his wife. . . . An even weirder impression is created by *Tales of Hoffman* (British) . . . the color is not bad, though greatly inferior to ours. But the fantastic element inherent in Offenbach's opera has been made to assume absurd proportions, and turns into pure mysticism. A great many more films from capitalist countries shown at the Festival were filled with mysticism, murder, crime vulgarity—and are characterized by formalistic methods and naturalism.'

REEL 4—BUDAPEST: The first Hungarian three-dimensional film will soon be ready for exhibition. It is being made with the help of a new, inexpensive filming process worked out by Felix Bodrossy, cameraman of the Hungarian newsreel and documentary film studios. . . . Full Steam Ahead is the title of a new film about the railway workers. . . . Also in production is *The Bandit*, about the kidnapping of a Hungarian scientist by the imperialists and their vain attempts to force him to work for a new war.

REEL 5—PRAGUE: Czechoslovak State Film is now preparing a group of films personifying great figures of Czechoslovak history, culture and science. The list includes *The Life of John Hus*, great fighter for the rights of the common people against the despotic mediaeval Church. There will be one on Smetana, genius of Czech music, and on Kopecky, the puppet player, who by his art, encouraged the people during the time of their worst oppression. The story of Josef Tyl, founder of Czech theatre art will be screened, along with the life of Jan Neruda, Czech progressive poet and song writer. Finally, Czechoslovak State Film is producing the story of Julius Fucik, the Communist journalist who, by his courageous fight against Nazism, set an example to all who stand for a new, just social order.

REEL 6—HOLLYWOOD: Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is also planning biographical films—and what films, for 1951. Now shooting is *Carbine Williams*, based on the life of David Marshall Williams, inventor of the Carbine rifle. Coming up is *Eagle On His Cap*, about Col. Paul Tibbets, who dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Production starts soon on *Fearless Fagan*, story of Pfc. Floyd Humeston, who, when he was drafted, took his pet lion with him. The biographical series will also include *The One Piece Bathing Suit*, story of the swimming star Annette Kellerman.

Block That Depression!

For the umpteenth time a group of economists has met to study means to bar a depression in the United States. The New York Times reported the proceedings from Boston where the assorted economists got together to play the long-playing record all over again.

Some of the Times report on the proceedings needs a little explanation, and I will try to help. "One strong point," said the Times cheerily, "is the extraordinary productivity of the United States' economy, its ability to get an increased output of goods from the same input of labor, achieved mainly by technological development."

This means that everybody is producing more without working any harder. No speed-up, no lather, no rub-in.

In the next paragraph, Dr. Frederick C. Mills of the National Bureau of Economic Research, tells how from 1941-50 the total output of goods and services

was 859 billion dollars greater than the previous 10 years. "Of this," says the Times, "\$163,000,000,000 came from productivity and \$396,000,000,000 from added labor input."

Now you understand it. Capitalism gets an increased output of goods from the same input of labor, by an added labor input. Now, wait. It's this way. You see, you get more goods for the same labor by working harder and faster and putting in a little more labor, but it's not more labor because of technological improvements, and that's why we're not going to have a depression. The input and the output and the sideput—well, it's all the same, and who am I to go quibble about a lousy \$396,000,000,000 from added labor input?

Another spokesman for the National Bureau of Economic Research also showed that the economists are going to lick the threat of a depression. The Times reported him as indicating that "the United States had gone nearly half the way toward absolute equality in income distribution." Now here's the way it worked. Ten years ago a good capitalist had an income of five

million dollars a year, and I had an income of \$3,000. All that is now changed. The capitalist now has an income of \$3,750,000 a year, and mine has gone up to \$1,550,000 a year. Believe me, things have been a lot easier for me since then. That's another reason we can avoid a depression.

You can sum the whole thing up, just as the Times did, by criticizing the "full employment policies deriving from the theories of the late John Maynard Keynes," which lead to "chronic inflation." Because of this "governments have robbed themselves of the use of such anti-depression devices as Government spending, easy credit, and price pegging by employing them to perpetuate booms instead of curbing the booms and holding such devices in reserve."

In other words, we can save ourselves from bad times by not allowing good times. (You can always tell the "good times" by the "chronic inflation.")

We can never really meet the problem until we know how much output makes an input. And if not, why not.

Thus, and only thus, can we avoid a depression!

Why 119 Died

The mine company rushed after profits and ignored the union's warnings and demands that hazards be cleaned up. Here's the record on the violations and the warnings.

By CARL HIRSCH

WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

THE great trouble is the pressure to make money, the pressure for production. This is why 119 miners were killed in the New Orient Mine No. 2, in the words of man who was once the president of the UMWA local here and in recent years became a company mine inspector.

Roy Groves, Sr., 68-year-old veteran coal digger, revealed in his own words how the C. W. & F. Coal Company, in an unrelenting drive for profits, gambled with the lives of the men it sent into the pit which it knew to be a live gas bomb.

"I don't care what the company does to me for telling you this," Groves declared.

His courage flowed from the security of a pension which is due him—and from the fact that his accusations against the company are now being thundered in repetition from dozens of other sources.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, revealed the results of his personal investigation:

- That there was an "abnormal situation" in the mine which the company knew about and which was serious enough to warrant closing of the mine.

- That the explosion was "preventable" and accurately "cast its shadow before."

- That deadly methane gas was piling up in the pit at the rate of 2,137,000 cubic feet in each 24-hour period.

- That there was inadequate rock-dusting in the mine, creating the same explosive coal dust hazard which had killed 111 miners at Centralia less than five years ago.

Lewis described as "Dante's Inferno intensified" the series of chain explosions of which he had found grim evidence in the blast-torn pit.

"It was a fearful thing," he said, "Men were burned externally and internally, decapitated and disembowled. Those who did not die in this manner died from carbon monoxide poisoning."

After a disaster like this, it sometimes takes weeks for the truth to come out. Company terror and company black-listing is a fearful thing. But gradually, you get the loosening and dislodging of the nuggets of fact.

These pieces of evidenced are now part of the public record:

- The United Mine Workers made an urgent demand on August 10 that the extremely hazardous conditions in this mine be corrected, the last of several such appeals to the company.

- Charles Ferguson, director of the UMWA safety division, cited to the company 31 safety violations which federal inspectors had found in the pit, particularly the failure to seal off the sources of methane gas.

- The partial report filed by federal inspectors following the pre-Christmas explosion stated that "the disaster was caused by the ignition of methane gas which in turn raised and ignited clouds of coal dust, propagating the explosion throughout the wide area of the working sections of the mine."

- Walter Eadie, director of the Illinois Department of Mines, revealed that some of the bodies were found in sections of the mine marked off as dangerous, adding that he "assumed" the men were deliberately sent into these sections to work.

- Groves, the veteran miner who had become an inspector, disclosed that he had met with company officials last April and told them, "There is going to be a bad explosion if you don't tighten up on safety."

- It was also charged by Groves that some of the company examiners were incompetent and "wouldn't know gas if they found it" but were put on the job because they were friends or relatives of mine company executives.

- Mrs. Ray Summers, wife of a critically injured mine inspector, declared that her husband had refused to take part in the inspection immediately preceding the explosion because "I don't want the lives of those men on my conscience."

Summers had later changed his mind and gone down into the pit, knowing that the company had ignored the complaints he had made about the presence of a high percentage of methane gas.

Summers' brother, Herbert, quit his job as an inspector three years ago be-

cause he knew the mine was a death trap. "I decided to quit while I was still alive," Herbert Summers declared.

This is only the portion of the evidence which has come out thus far. Nor is this kind of roaring indictment of Coal Trust greed unusual in the long history of mine disasters.

"There is great excitement at the time these disasters occur but little is done to protect the living," declared Lewis with bitterness.

"For the last 50 years, it has been the usual thing to investigate after the men are dead, but long before the next tragedy the men are forgiven and the government does nothing."

In the hearts of embittered miners, here and in the coalfields across the nation, there is a fiery determination to end this chain of tragedy. Somewhere along the line, the killing must be stopped, the profit-greed must be curbed, the callousness of bipartisan politicians to the plight of the miners must be halted.

Lewis has directed the nation's attention to Congress where amendment and pro-war legislation has the right-of-way and mine safety bills are in the dead files.

The UMWA leader blasted Congress for its corruption scandals and its concern with adventures in "Siam and Iran" and demanded that it "stop long enough to protect American citizens who work in the coal mines."



Miners in West Frankfort, Illinois, bringing up the bodies of their buddies killed in the New Orient No. 2 Mine.

— See Page 3 —

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C. E. WILSON

War Boss Wilson Led In Union-Busting Plot

CIO Bares Secret Parley of Big Business Tycoons
Before GE Official Took War Mobilization Post

— See Page 4 —

Back Plan For Work Stoppage on Florida Terror

— See Page 4 —



Free Press Rally Thursday

A Letter to You From John Howard Lawson

Today is the 28th birthday of The Worker and Daily Worker. The first issue was published Jan. 13, 1924. No daily workingman's paper has ever before had so long a history in our country, and the fact that the Daily Worker has been able to publish for this unbroken period shows that the workingclass movement is growing up.

In this lies the promise of a truly free press in America, one that is free from control of the monopolies.

The National Freedom of the Press Committee has arranged a big rally for this coming Thursday, Jan. 17, as part of its activity for a free press. It is fitting that this rally should honor the birthday of the Daily Worker. It is also fitting that it should help to promote the circulation campaign of the free press. We have arranged an appropriate



JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

program of speakers and music for this affair.

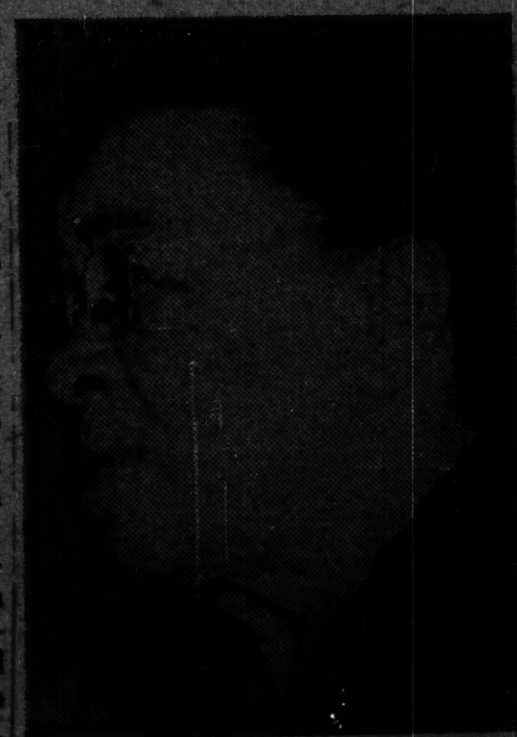
The rally will advance the struggle against the vicious imprisonment of The Worker editor-in-chief John Gates, its former publisher. (Continued on Page 7)

Mrs. Bass, Perry, North and Pittman to Speak

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS, former editor and publisher of the West Coast's oldest Negro weekly, The California Eagle and Joseph North, who reported the Florida terror as special correspondent for the Daily Worker, will give first hand accounts of the anti-Negro outrages in Florida at the Freedom of the Press Rally at Manhattan Center Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mrs. Bass this week led a delegation of 14 persons to Florida which attended the funeral services of Mrs. Hattie Moore and protested to Gov. Fuller Warren the terror bombings in that state.

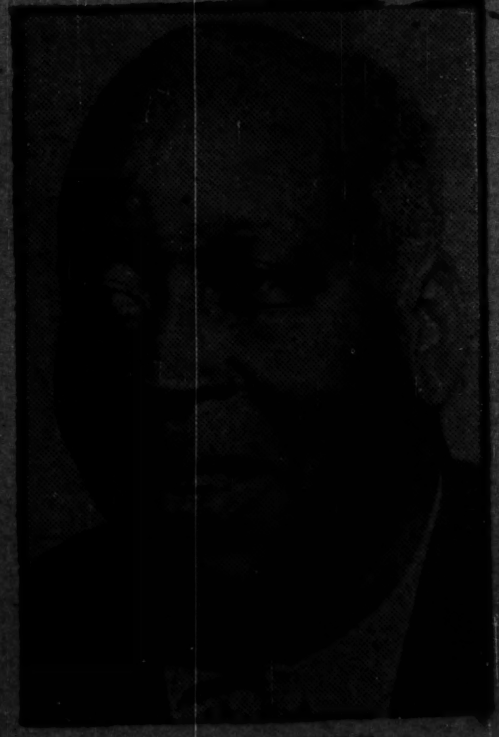
Because of the historic battles waged by the Daily Worker in defense of the working class, the Negro people and all other minority groups in our country, this fighting newspaper has been chosen as the central target of the Smith Act-minded Department of Justice in its drive to suppress all



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS

opposition to Wall Street's war drive.

IN SELECTING this time to hold its first major public demonstration in behalf of a free press in America, the National Committee



PETTIS PERRY

tee for Freedom of the Press declared that it "is also fitting that our meeting should take place in the midst of the circulation campaign of The Worker and Daily Worker, and soon after the rally." (Continued on Page 7)

Truman's State of the Union

More War Moves, High Prices, Taxes, Free Hand to Lynchers

MORE WAR MOVES, more taxes, higher prices, tighter wage lids, more cutbacks in civilian goods, continued freedom of action for the lynchers and jimcrow exploiters of the Negro people. That's what President Truman's State of the Union message added up to.

It was a saber rattling speech, completely ignoring such monumental facts of current political life as the recent Gallup Poll showing that 70 percent of the American people wanted a meeting of Truman, Churchill and Stalin to settle outstanding differences and work out a long-time peace.

Instead of calling for new moves for peace, Truman called for increasing the size of the armed forces which, he revealed, now stand at an unprecedented peacetime strength of nearly 3,500,000.

He held out no hopes for an early peace in Korea and at the same time urged new war-like actions against Southeast Asia where Malaysians, Indo-Chinese, Burmese and others are fighting to end colonial rule.

ON TAXES, instead of offering any relief, for which a clamor has risen all over the country, the President, asserted that there will be "high taxes over the next few years." He said nothing about cutting into the huge profits of the trusts.

Speaking at a time when new rounds of wage battles are shaping up—steel, coal, mining, packing-house—Truman flatly declared: "We will permit only those wage increases which are clearly justified under sound stabilization policies." What those policies are have been revealed by Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson in his constant opposition to any substantial wage increases. (See story on Wilson on page 4.)

AT THE SAME TIME he indulged in glib double-talk on prices, asserting that "we will see to it that industries absorb cost increases out of earnings wherever feasible, before they are authorized to raise prices . . . except where the recent amendments to the law specifically require us to give further price increases."

Which means continually rising prices, for the law permits prices rises to cover "cost increases."

He promised "more jobs and higher standards of living for all of us in the years ahead," completely ignoring the wave of layoffs in one consumer industry after another and the depression conditions in such industries as textile and auto.

At the same moment that he was delivering his message, Manly Fieishman, Defense Production administrator, announced new cuts in civilian production, amounting to 23 percent in home building, 7 percent in auto and 10 percent for other consumer goods using "scarce materials."

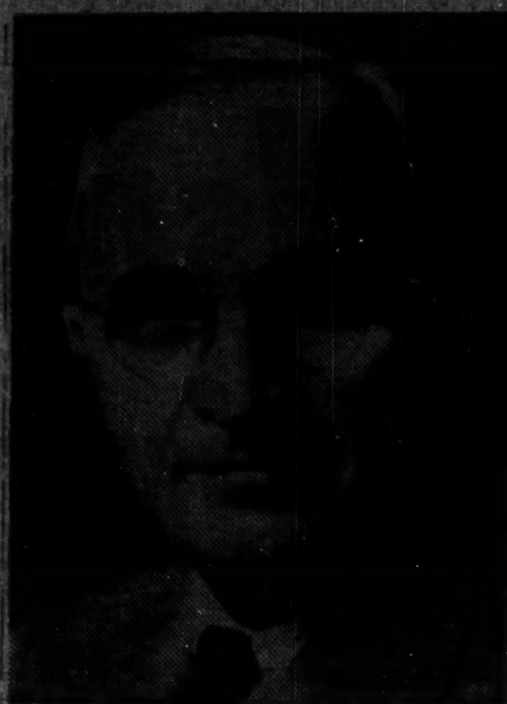
LABOR received another jab from the President in the section of the message dealing with the Taft-Hartley Law.

This time he did not even pay lip service to Taft-Hartley repeal while doing nothing to bring it about, as in the past. Instead he spoke about the need for "change in the law and the need for a 'fair law' without saying what such a law would be.

Perhaps the greatest demagoguery came on Negro rights. He proposed that Congress take action on

KILL WAGE TAX

BELLINGHAM, Wash. (FP).—Labor's challenge of a payroll tax was upheld in Superior Court when a city ordinance levying 1/10 of 1 percent tax on workers' annual earnings was held unconstitutional.



TRUMAN

laws for "full equality of treatment and opportunity—in the armed forces, in the civil service, and in private firms working for the government." Yet in all these fields, the President has the power

to take action without waiting for Congress. That is what President Roosevelt did when he set up his FEPC.

IT WAS also noteworthy that Truman, speaking when the nation was shocked by the murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Negro NAACP leaders in Florida, said not a word about using the powers of the government to apprehend racist murderers and lynchers.

Also omitted from the message was any mention of repeal of such anti-democratic laws as the McCarran Act, which the President himself had vetoed. After the veto, however, he had his Department of Justice carry out prosecutions under the McCarran Act with a vengeance.

On corruption, Truman said that evildoers will be weeded out—"I will see to that." Meanwhile Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, under whom so many grafters held posts, still has his job.

It Was the Beginning of a New Campaign to Kill the Smith Act

NELSON WAGES HEROIC FIGHT IN STACKED COURT

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa. **FEAR** of losing their jobs or their husbands' jobs hangs over the jurors, who will decide the fate of Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist leader, when the frame-up "sedition" trial ends this week.

Though ill and not fully recovered from his recent grave accident, Nelson's courageous challenge of the frame-up, without aid of counsel, has evoked widespread admiration for this former steelworker and carpenter.

This fear was plainly hinted by several jurors before they were sworn in.

Thomas L. Bixby, elderly Negro metal polisher, was one of these men. Mr. Bixby didn't want to serve. It might bring trouble to his job in the big Westinghouse Electric plant in East Pittsburgh, he told the court.

The court wouldn't take the hint, however, and Bixby appealed more directly to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, who was directing the frame-up proceedings.

"If I lose my job I am too old to get another," he said in some distress.

His appeal was denied and he was promptly sworn in.

Mr. Bixby has reason to worry. He has toiled 34 years for the big electric manufacturing company, which is controlled by the billionaire Mellon family that rules Pittsburgh and dominates its courts. The Mellon family is fattening on Korean war contracts and is very much behind the frameup of the fearless Communist leader and peace spokesman who is on trial.

The elderly Negro juror is under other pressures too. His son is a U.S. postal clerk. And his daughter is employed by the Internal Revenue Bureau of the U.S. Treasury Department.

JUROR Frank L. Smith, 45, admitted that he will get into the working-class struggle.

trouble if he finds Steve Nelson "not guilty."

He was sworn in none-the-less. Juror Smith is an electrical crane operator at the big American Steel Foundry plant in Pittsburgh. He has worked there 16 years and has a family to support.

Nelson was not permitted, however, to ask this juror if the trouble would come from his employers. Judge Montgomery only let him ask Smith if he would run into "antagonism from family, friends or neighbors" in case of a "not guilty" vote.

Smith answered "Yes," and was promptly sworn in.

The key figures in the frame-up against Nelson are the judges on the bench, like Montgomery and Michael J. Musmanno.

Montgomery, for instance, was one of the original sponsors of Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, who testified against Steve Nelson.

CVETIC was just an obscure third string FBI informer until he was introduced to the public at a press conference called by the Americans Battling Communism group of which Montgomery is vice chairman.

Montgomery is utterly biased. It is a tragic judicial farce when such men as he sit in a worker's case. Just 13 months ago he declared in open court that all Communists should be deported to Russia or put in jail.

That's the kind of talk that one heard from judges in Nazi Germany. It was expressed in the Pittsburgh Court of Common Pleas, however, as Montgomery sentenced a member of the United Electrical Workers, Nathan Albert, to prison for 23 months.

That's the kind of a man who helped to handpick the jury for the frameup of that one of the working-class struggle.

STALIN'S MESSAGE TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

Following is the text of Joseph Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people sent in reply to a request from Kiishi Iwanoto, editor of the Kyodo Agency in Tokyo: Mr. Kiishi Iwanoto, Editor-in-Chief, Kyodo Agency, Tokyo.

Dear Mr. Iwanoto: I have received your request that I send a New Year's message to the Japanese people.

It is not a tradition with Soviet leaders that the premier of a foreign state should address his wishes to the people of another state. However, the profound sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Japanese



JOSEPH STALIN

people, who are in difficult straits because of foreign occupation, impels me to make an exception to the rule and to comply with your request.

Please tell the Japanese people that I wish them freedom and happiness, that I wish them full success in their gallant struggle for the independence of their homeland.

In the past the peoples of the Soviet Union themselves experienced the horrors of foreign occupation, in which Japanese imperialists also took part. Therefore, they fully understand the sufferings of the Japanese people, deeply sympathize with them, and believe that they will achieve the regeneration and independence of their homeland, as did the peoples of the Soviet Union in the past.

I wish the Japanese workers deliverance from unemployment and low wages, elimination of high prices of goods of mass consumption, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the Japanese peasants deliverance from landlessness and land shortage, elimination of high taxes, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the entire Japanese people and their intelligentsia the complete victory of the democratic forces of Japan; the revival and advancement of the country's economic life; the flowering of the national culture, science and art; and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

With respect,
J. STALIN.

By MICHAEL SINGER

"IT WAS LIKE the good old days," said a breathless, wide-eyed enthusiast following the inspiring 5,000 turnout at the Jan. 4 rally to repeal the Smith Act. He was wrong. The St. Nicholas Arena meeting could never be "like the good old days." It was a prelude to the "good new days," to the "tomorrow" that is coming.

Rarely has a meeting by the workingclass or militant progressive movement in New York City held the significance and potential developments for the American people that this historic gathering had. Coming on the eve of the trial for the 17 victims of the Smith Act, following by two days the disbarment and suspension of the attorneys who defended the 11 national Communist leaders, held in the very thick of FBI terror and the fascist killings of Florida Negro leaders, this rally had an impact that will roll across the nation like a drumbeat of an advancing people's army.

AFTER THE SPEECHES

burning with democratic passion and echoing the demands of the working-class whose sleeves are rolled up; after the cheering, the singing, the ovations, the mounting crescendos of love and devotion for the 17 Smith Act victims who lined the stage and applauded back—after all this one felt the cold steel of a mass temper, the fury and determination of a people who have been steadiest and united in struggle and who are confident of victory as never before. As one participant put it later: "I bet we could have filled Madison Square Garden. It's like I had my eyes open all of a sudden."

THE SPEECHES

were different, the mood was different, the applause was different. Here was a breakthrough spirit, a feeling of "we're doing enough from now on, we're standing back." Every reference to "throw the grafters out," "break the lynchers," and "WE DEMAND!" a mass of

Smith Act, peace and the end of Gestapo tyranny" was greeted with a roar that came from people who are aware of big things happening.

The Self-Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act who sponsored the meeting met with a fervor that amazed even the most optimistic of them. The "Happy Birthday" mass singing for Pettis Perry who was 35 years old that night, the standing ovation for Claudia Jones, the cheers for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the prolonged applause for S. W. Gerson, George Charney Blake, Albert Lanson, Isidore Begun, Arnold Johnson—the greetings to Alexander Bittelman, Israel Amter and Jacob Mindel, absent because of illness—the "vivas" for Vito Marcantonio, and the salute to the gallant "comrades in arms" in California, Baltimore, Hawaii, and Pittsburgh, were manifestations of a new kind. Here was the courage of a people that embraced its leaders because they knew their worth and were not afraid of the struggle ahead.

WHEN Elizabeth Gurley Flynn appointed them "you, you 5,000 people here as our self-defense committee," it was a symbol of common faith in inevitable victory.

The St. Nicholas rally was the beginning . . . the beginning of a new nationwide campaign on a level higher and more determined than ever, to repeal the Smith Act, free the 11 National Communist leaders and the FBI harassment of progressives and their families, enforce peace in the world and crush the genocidal terror in America.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's words: "The year 1953 will be a year of victory!" was the climax and a promise.

14 MILLION WORK IN SHOPS

Over 14 million workers were employed in manufacturing industry in 1950. Twelve million workers were employed in service industries. Wholesale and retail trade employed more than 10 million workers.

Lawson Letter

(Continued From Page 1)
 labor, Benjamin J. Davis, and their fellow-victims of the fascist-like Smith Act. It will help to organize the struggle against the arrests under this Smith Act of The Worker correspondent James Dolson of Pittsburgh, of several other newspapermen, and of many whose sole "crime" was that they wrote articles for the Daily Worker and other publications.

I urge upon the great family of The Worker readers, as well as upon other supporters of a free press, that you attend the rally at Manhattan Center Thursday, Jan. 17, and that you bring along family friends and shopmates.

I urge you, too, to be sure:
 • To renew your own subscription to The Worker before the meeting if you have not already done so.

• To bring to the meeting one or more subs from friends, shopmates, neighbors or relatives.

The superb job done by The Worker in fighting to block the warmakers, to restore the Bill of Rights, fight for the rights of the Negro people, and promote the economic welfare of the working-people merits the complete support of every one of us.

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON,
 Chairman, National Committee for Freedom of Press.

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FUR WORKERS RESORT WHITE LAKES

A MOTHER WRITES FROM SING SING'S DEATH HOUSE

"We said, and we say again, that we are victims of the grossest type of political frameup ever known in America."
 —ETHEL ROSENBERG.

SHOULD THE ROSENBERGS DIE?

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small children, are the only persons ever sentenced to death by a U. S. civil court for alleged espionage.

Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose and other self-confessed traitors were spared their lives.

ARE THEY INNOCENT?

Are the Rosenbergs victims of McCarthy-like hysteria? Did a brother help convict his sister to save his own life?

In a series of articles, Mr. William Reuben, a crusading journalist, who "broke" the Trenton Six case, has cast grave doubt on the government's case against the Rosenbergs.

YOU CAN GET THE FACTS!

These articles are now in pamphlet form, published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

TIME IS SHORT!

The Rosenbergs may never see another New Year, if their appeals are denied.

WHAT YOU CAN DO!

1. Write for free copies of the pamphlet: "To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case."
2. Write or call for speakers.
3. Write President Truman and Attorney General McGrath asking that justice be done in the Rosenberg case.
4. Send funds to the committee for legal and publishing expenses.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
 240 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C. MU 5-2144

Pres. Chairman: Joseph Reuben; 125 sponsors including: Herbert Aptheker, Dr. Katherine Dodd, N. E. Goldburg, Rev. Spencer Kennard, Robert M. La Follette, Walter Lippman, Capt. Hugh W. McIntire, etc.

Jeff School Begins Ninth Winter Term

The winter term program of the Jefferson School of Social Science, which begins the week of Jan. 14, open the ninth year of continuous operation of this Marxist institution for the education of the workingclass. The school first opened its doors in February 1944.

Meeting for the first time next week are approximately 100 classes in the fields of economics, politics, history, philosophy, science and the arts, including workshop courses in writing and in the graphic and plastic arts. These are ten-session courses, meeting once a week.

Classes are scheduled for the convenience of workers, beginning for the most part at 6:45 or 8:30 p.m. on week days. There are also a few classes scheduled at 7:30 p.m. and on Wednesday and Saturday mornings for the special convenience of housewives and other workers who cannot meet the regular schedule.

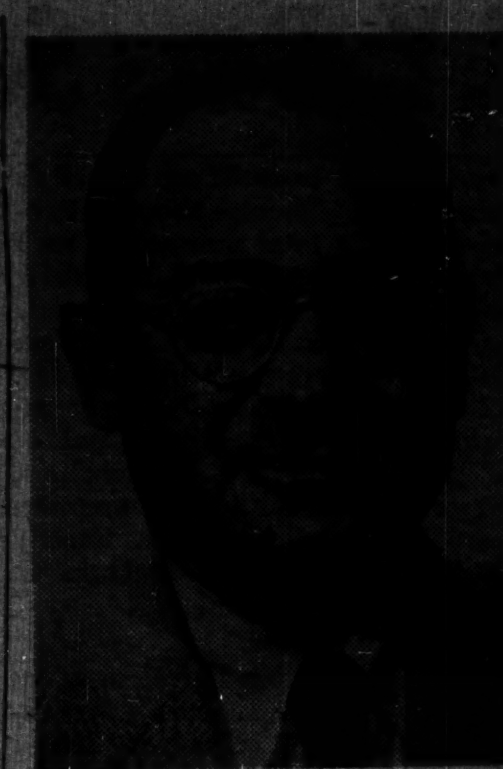
The full-year Institution of Marxist Studies, with its comprehensive, integrated course of study, begins the week of Jan. 21. Marxist Institution classes meet once a week for 34 weeks, evenings from 8:30 to 10 p.m., or on Saturday from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

There is also a program of children's courses meeting on Saturday morning from 10:30 to 12:30 p.m., including age groups from five to eleven years.

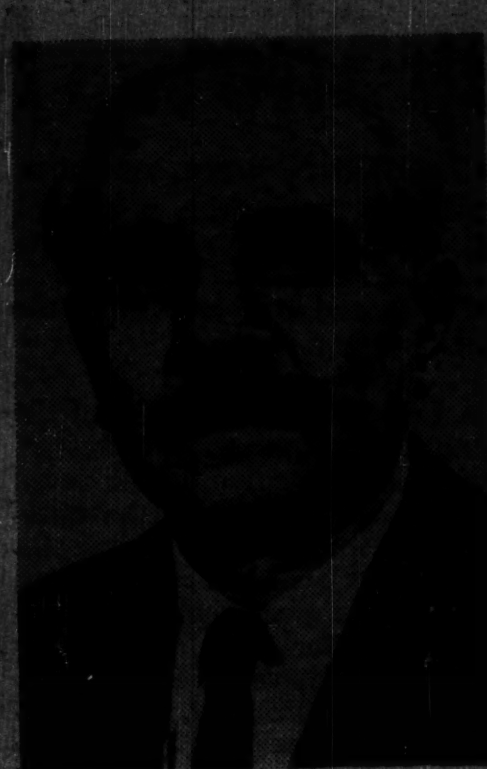
Class admission cards for all courses may be purchased throughout next week at the Jefferson School, 16th St. and Avenue of the Americas.

RECORD STEEL OUTPUT

U. S. steel production for 1951 is expected to reach a record 105 million tons of ingots, going over the 100 million ton mark for the first time.



ISIDORE BEGUN



JACOB MINDEL

RALLY MONDAY TO AID BRONX VICTIMS OF SMITH ACT

Jacob "Pop" Mindel and Isidore Begun, two of the 17 arrested in New York June 20 under the thought control Smith Act, will be honored Monday night at a

Florida Terror

(Continued From Page 4)
 genocide against Negro people by the Southern un-Americans

Hugh Bryson,
 President.

PRESSURE for the arrest and punishment of the Moores assassins was felt also in Florida when delegations from more than 12 states attending Mrs. Moore's funeral obtained an appointment with Gov. Fuller Warren. Led by the veteran Negro women's leader, and former editor, Mrs. Charlotta Bass the delegates placed vigorous demands for action by the Governor and state officials. (One of Mr. Moore's last act was to write a letter to Gov. Warren asking that the two Groveland "Little Scottsboro" defendants—one of whom was later killed and the other seriously wounded by Sheriff Willis McCall—be placed in the hands of a special officer appointed by the Governor).

District 85, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, pledged its 30,000 members to the fight for justice in Florida and its New York members assembled from 12 noon to 2 p.m. Friday, Jan. 11, before the offices of the Department of Justice in 45 Broadway to demand Department action in arresting and prosecuting the murderers of the Moores.

NEW YORK East Side constituents of Rep. Arthur G. Klein drew from him a promise that he would speak out immediately in Congress against the Florida terror and introduce an anti-lynching bill.

In New Jersey a delegation, aroused by the Florida terror and local police brutality practiced against Negroes, visited Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, demanding that he place the state on record against the atrocities in Florida and move against police brutality in his own state.

In three southern states, where news of what is happening in Florida is scant, the Communist Party issued leaflets informing the people of the Christmas Day bombing and calling on them to act against the white supremacists. In Florida, the Communists asked citizens to "compel the state and various city administrations to get to the root of the matter." They declared pointedly:

"The real root of this violence is the oppression of the Negro people as expressed in the legalized practice of segregation and other forms of discrimination."

Similar sentiments and demands were issued by Communists in Virginia and Alabama.

The officials are still dawdling, but the murderous bomb set off by the white supremacists in Mims, Florida, on Christmas Day has set off a chain reaction of struggle that yet may force some positive action in the interest of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights as applied to Negroes.

protest rally at 683 Allerton Ave., The Bronx. The Smith Act indictment charges that Begun "did attend a meeting" while no specific overt act is charged against Mindel, 70-year-old scholar suffering from ill health, who has spent his adult life in teaching the principles of Scientific Socialism. The Rev. J. Spencer Kennard; Pettis Perry, secretary of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party and himself under Smith Act indictment; Begun and Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Communist Party and a victim of the first Foley Square trial, will be among the speakers.

WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN
 In 1950, for the first time in census history, the number of women in the U. S. exceeded the number of men by over a million, bringing the sex ratio to 98.1 men per 100 women.

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 YOUNG man needs housekeeping room or share apartment. Box 251, The Worker.
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Press Rally

(Continued From Page 1)
 careful conclusion of its fund campaign.

Other speakers at the Jan. 17 Free Press Rally will include Carl Lawrence, political writer of the Amsterdam News; Pettis Perry, one of the 17 Smith Act victims on trial in New York; John Pittman, foreign editor of the Daily Worker; Joseph Dermer, for worker and president of the company publishing the Daily Worker; and John Howard Lawson, noted author-playwright, who will preside.

The Unity Chorus and the People's Artists quartette will present a colorful program of entertainment featuring the first New York performance of a section Shostakovich's new peace cantata, "Song of the Forest."

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Union Survey Shows N. Y. Bars School Jobs to Negroes

NEW YORK CITY with its 850,000 Negroes, or more than 10 percent of the total population, maintains a school staff in which only two and a half percent are Negroes. This is a "startling and deplorable situation," declares a report made by the Teachers Union. The report is based on returns from schools with a total staff of about 11,000, about one-third of the city's staff of some 38,500.

The two and a half percent is further reduced to one and a half percent, it is pointed out, if only regularly appointed teachers are considered.

Of the 254 Negroes on the staffs, only 153 are regularly appointed teachers, while 82 are substitutes, 16 are clerks, two are laboratory

assistants and one is a substitute clerk.

A COMPLETE SURVEY of the schools situation, it is stressed, could undoubtedly reduce even these percentages, since the questionnaire returns were heavy for those areas which have at least some Negro personnel, and relatively poor for those areas which are known to have the lowest number of Negro teachers.

In the academic and vocational high schools, the picture was "most disturbing," according to the survey. Figures from 57 of the city's secondary schools—about two-thirds of the total number of such schools—with a staff of 7,382, show only 76 Negroes, a little over one percent of the number surveyed. Of the 76, there are 19 substitutes, 12 clerks and two laboratory assistants, leaving a grand total of 49 Negroes as regular teachers, approximately one-half of one percent of the staff members. Exactly 43 regular appointed teachers in 57 secondary schools!

RETURNS from the elementary and junior high schools were received from 70 schools scattered throughout the city. Response to the questionnaires was greatest

from areas with large Negro populations, like Harlem, Southeast Bronx and Bedford-Stuyvesant. These returns show that out of a reported staff total of 8,310 there are about 178 Negroes or about five percent.

In Harlem there are 96 Negro teachers, in Southeast Bronx, 30; in Bedford-Stuyvesant, 36, making a grand total of 162. For the rest of the city there are 10.

NOT ONLY are Negroes kept out of the schools but where they are employed, the percentage of lesser-paid jobs are greater, according to the survey.

Regardless of whether the student body of a school is predominantly white, Negro or mixed, the absence of Negro teachers on the faculty undermines the concept of democracy and equality that our schools should offer the children not merely by precept, but more especially, by practice," states the report.

Negro teachers are available, asserts the survey, but the Board of Education fails to employ them, while the Board of Examiners resorts to eliminatory devices to keep them off the staff.

The Teachers Union demands and outlines a program for the full employment of Negro personnel in the city's schools.

State Senate Bills Spark N. Y. Fight Against Jimcrow

By MICHAEL SINGER

THE FIGHT to find, punish and wipe out the fascist killers in Florida merged with the struggle against jimcrow and housing discrimination in the north this week as the 1952 state legislature got under way.

Reflecting mounting public wrath at the lynch wave which was climaxed with the murder and death of Harry T. Moore and his wife, Mrs. Harriet Moore in Mims, Fla., two major steps were taken on the first day of the legislative session.

1—Sen. William J. Bianchi, East Harlem Republican-Laborite, introduced a resolution memorializing President Truman to "act at once" through full and all-out Federal action against the murders of the Moores. His resolution also called on Congress to pass "effective FEPC, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation to help guarantee the full, first class citizenship of the Negro people."

2—Robert M. Blaikie, Democratic leader of Manhattan's 7th A. D.

and chief insurgent against the Fitzpatrick-Flynn machine, told The Worker that the killings are a "barbaric example of the worst kind of oppression."

BLAIKIE, considered the brain-truster in the victories of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Mayor Impelleri and Rudolph Halley, denounced the federal spending of "billions of dollars to broadcast throughout the world our concept of democracy" while "right under our own nose Negroes are murdered in their sleep."

He called for swift federal action to "root out the Klan elements, find the murderers and prosecute to the hilt."

Blaikie's statement is expected to exert strong pressure on official Democratic leaders to speak up in protest against the Moore outrage. His declaration was also expected to force Mayor Impelleri, mum on the issue, to speak out.

ON OTHER STRUGGLES against discrimination, Sen.

Bianchi introduced a special bill to block the impending Stuyvesant Town evictions of 19 families because they fought the jimcrow policies of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., the landlords.

Bianchi called on Gov. Dewey to issue a message of necessity that would prompt immediate legislative action on this measure.

The other moves were afoot to block the evictions scheduled for Jan. 17. Brooklyn Democrat, Assemblyman Brenard Austin, told The Worker he would confer with Senate Majority Leader Republican Arthur Wicks, to issue a joint statement "covering Stuyvesant Town." The Wicks-Austin bill against discrimination in housing covers only those public developments built after Feb. 1, 1950.

Bronx Assemblyman Louis Peck introduced a bill to investigate discrimination in all housing, public and private, "including Stuyvesant Town." Peck's bill would make the Stuyvesant Town evictions "a subject of investigation under the bill because (the families) are victims of discrimination."

ON STILL ANOTHER front to smash anti-Negro attacks, Blaikie disclosed to this reporter that he was in Albany "to revise the reapportionment plans" so that Harlem could have an additional state senatorial district.

There are now three senators representing Harlem and Blaikie said he was fighting to get up a line from 100th to 168 Sts., which would provide another Harlem Senator "and not a white representative." "I am opposed to the lily-white state senate as now constituted," he said.

THESE DEVELOPMENTS, legislatively and from such a powerful legislative influence as Blaikie, dealing exclusively with Negro rights on all fronts, was vivid proof that the struggle was reaching new heights. It is true, of course, that machine legislators are aware that 1952 is an election year and the breakaway trends from both major parties reflected in recent elections. Blaikie made no bones about the fact that the "people are aroused and want an end to bipartisan political bosses."

But the speed with which such Democrats as Peck and Austin reacted to proposals for anti-discrimination legislation and their quick action, following Bianchi's resolution on Stuyvesant Town, was a hopeful sign that continued and ever-mounting organizational pressure could win equal rights legislation with teeth in it.

These indications far overshadowed Gov. Dewey's annual message. While less sabre-rattling than last year, Dewey continued to give ammunition to the war-mongering hysteria and rejected all legislative appropriations and proposals to aid the unemployed, the needy, the homeless, the school and teacher crisis, or hard-pressed municipalities.

Harlem Tenants Win Fight For Hot Water and Heat

IN A FIGHT led by the Harlem Tenants and Welfare Council, tenants at 72 W. 118 St. this week won their winter-long demand for heat and hot water.

Their landlord, S. Alexander, 217 W. 125 St., had sought to freeze the tenants in the 12-apartment building into moving so that he could double the number of apartments under the guise of "remodelling." The landlord planned to charge the same rent for a "remodelled" three-room apartment as he collects now for six rooms—\$33 per month.

The tenant's victory came after a pending court action initiated by them forced the landlord to make the following concessions:

- Repair the boiler and give heat.
- Allow deductions from rent payments for money spent for stoves, fuel, gas and electric bills during the time there was no heat furnished. This amounts to

nearly \$20 a month for most families.

A struggle is still going on for more heat and for hot water which is not yet being furnished in the house.

Rent Control Office Works for Landlords

PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Area Rent Control Office seems to consider that its main function is to keep landlords advised as to how they can gouge bigger rents out of their tenants.

The City Council in adopting its budget for this year increased slightly the tax on real estate. Rent Director C. Howard McPeak rushed into print with the word that if the tax increase is more than the 20 percent rent hike allowed last year, he will let the landlord pass the excess on to the tenant.



the TRUTH ★ about YOUTH

Hardly a day passes without some Wall Street or Washington bigshot sounding off about the "younger generation." The money press, radio and television fill the atmosphere with misinformation about the draft, UMT, basketball fixes and teenage morals.

But what are young Americans REALLY thinking and doing? How are young people, Negro and white, fighting for peace, jobs equal rights and academic freedom?

NEW CHALLENGE, progressive monthly youth newspaper, was founded last August to answer these questions . . . to win America's youth to a united fight for their real needs.

NEW CHALLENGE is, in fact, the only national, independent publication in the U. S. that's strictly of, by and for young people. That's why NEW CHALLENGE is indispensable reading for all those, young or old, who are active in the fight for peace and freedom.

Right now, we're in a drive for 3500 new subscribers. You can join our ever-widening circle of readers NOW by filling out the blank below and mailing it to us with one dollar. If you're already a subscriber, you can enter the name of a friend.

P. S. All subs received by February 1 will get the current enlarged issue of NEW CHALLENGE . . . featuring youth and Negro History . . . youth in the auto industry . . . young Americans answer questions about their trip to the Soviet Union . . . plus lots of pictures, cultural and sports features.

NEW CHALLENGE, 615 Broadway, Room 254 New York 15, N. Y.

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Rally For FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, Chairman

Among the speakers:

- CHARLOTTA BASS, former publisher of California Eagle
- CARL LAWRENCE, Amsterdam News political writer
- An editor of the Daily Worker
- One of the 17 New York Smith Act victims

The Cultural Program will include:

- UNITY CHORUS in a selection from Shostakovich's new peace cantata, "Song of the Forest" and other peace songs. (First time Shostakovich's work will be sung in New York.)
- PEOPLE'S ARTISTS QUARTETTE in a special musical presentation of the struggle of the people and the role of the Daily Worker, which is celebrating its 28th birthday.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17 — 8 p.m.

MANHATTAN CENTER, 34th St. and 8th Ave.

ADMISSION: Free. Sponsors: National Committee for Freedom of the Press.

People's Artists present "Welcome Home" Hootenanny and Dance, Saturday, January 19, 1952, Puckhouse, 13 Astor Pl., featuring

HOPE FOYE

NEW JERSEY
EDITION

The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 2

26

January 13, 1952

IN 3 SECTIONS, SECTION 116 Pages, Price 10 Cents

States Map Drive For Big 5 Peace Pact

— See Page 3 —



C. E. WILSON

War Boss Wilson Led In Union-Busting Plot

CIO Bares Secret Parley of Big Business Tycoons
Before GE Official Took War Mobilization Post

— See Page 4 —

Back Plan For Work Stoppage on Florida Terror

— See Page 4 —



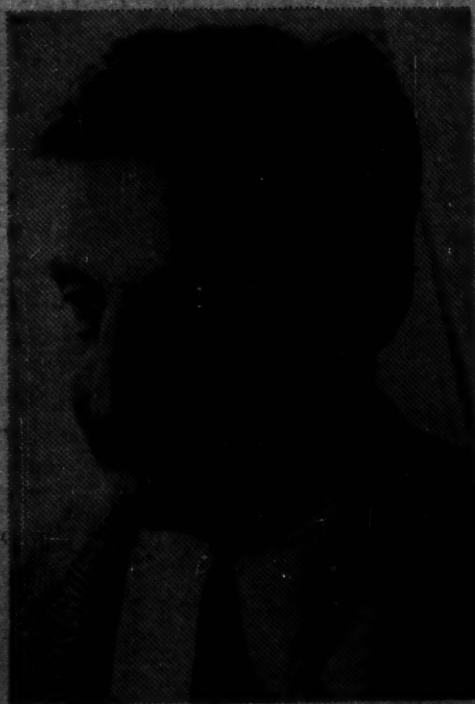
Free Press Rally Thursday

A Letter to You From John Howard Lawson

Today is the 28th birthday of The Worker and Daily Worker. The first issue was published Jan. 13, 1924. No daily workingman's paper has ever before had so long a history in our country, and the fact that the Daily Worker has been able to publish for this unbroken period shows that the workingclass movement is growing up.

In this lies the promise of a truly free press in America, one that is free from control of the monopolies.

The National Freedom of the Press Committee has arranged a big rally for this coming Thursday, Jan. 17, as part of its activity for a free press. It is fitting that this rally should honor the birthday of the Daily Worker. It is also fitting that it should help to promote the circulation campaign of this fine example of a free press. We have arranged an appropriate



JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

program of speakers and music for this affair.

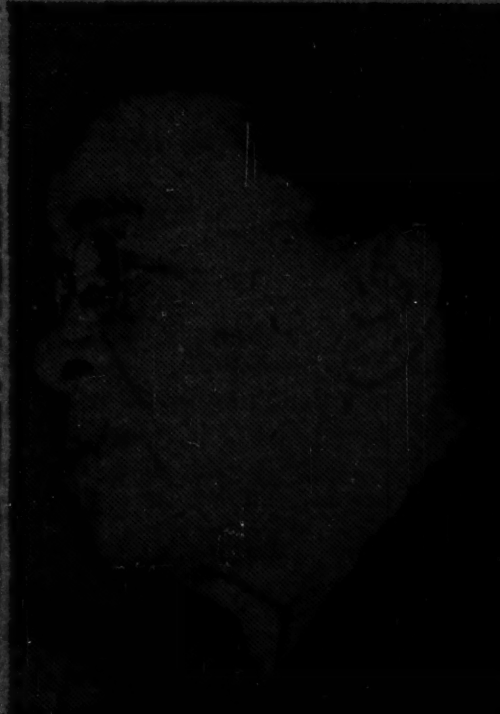
The rally will advance the struggle against the vicious imprisonment of The Worker editor-in-chief John Gates, its former publisher. (Continued on Page 7)

Mrs. Bass, Perry, North and Pittman to Speak

MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS, former editor and publisher of the West Coast's oldest Negro weekly, The California Eagle and Joseph North, who reported the Florida terror as special correspondent for the Daily Worker, will give first hand accounts of the anti-Negro outrages in Florida at the Freedom of the Press Rally at Manhattan Center Thursday, Jan. 17.

Mrs. Bass this week led a delegation of 14 persons to Florida which attended the funeral services of Mrs. Hattie Moore and protested to Gov. Fuller Warren the terror bombings in that state.

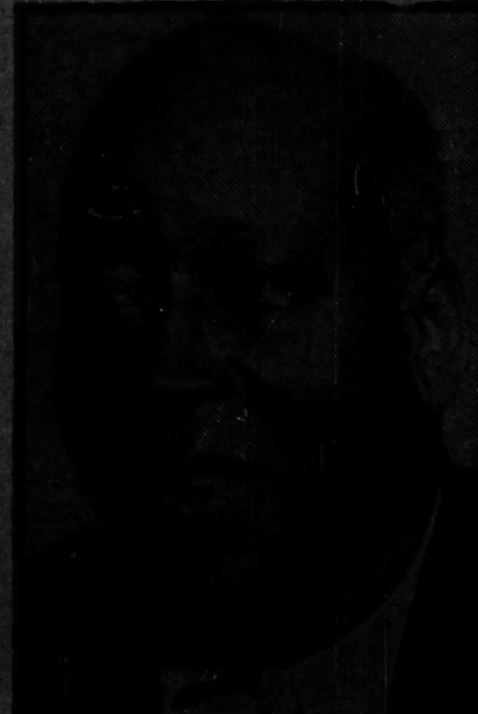
Because of the historic battles waged by the Daily Worker in defense of the working class, the Negro people and all other minority groups in our country, this fighting newspaper has been chosen as the central target of the Smith Act-minded Department of Justice in its drive to suppress all



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS

opposition to Wall Street's war drive.

IN SELECTING this time to hold its first major public demonstration in behalf of a free press in America, the National Council



PETTIS PERRY

tee for Freedom of the Press declared that it "is also fitting that our meeting should take place in the midst of the circulation campaign of The Worker and Daily Worker, and soon after the rally." (Continued on Page 7)

Truman's State of the Union

More War Moves, High Prices, Taxes, Free Hand to Lynchers

MORE WAR MOVES, more taxes, higher prices, tighter wage lids, more cutbacks in civilian goods, continued freedom of action for the lynchers and jimcrow exploiters of the Negro people. That's what President Truman's State of the Union message added up to.

It was a saber rattling speech, completely ignoring such monumental facts of current political life as the recent Gallup Poll showing that 70 percent of the American people wanted a meeting of Truman, Churchill and Stalin to settle outstanding differences and work out a long-time peace.

Instead of calling for new moves for peace, Truman called for increasing the size of the armed forces which, he revealed, now stand at an unprecedented peacetime strength of nearly 8,500,000.

He held out no hopes for an early peace in Korea and at the same time urged new war-like actions against Southeast Asia where Malayan, Indo-Chinese, Burmese and others are fighting to end colonial rule.

ON TAXES, instead of offering any relief, for which a clamor has risen all over the country, the President asserted that there will be "high taxes over the next few years." He said nothing about cutting into the huge profits of the trusts.

Speaking at a time when new rounds of wage battles are shaping up—steel, coal, mining, packing-house—Truman flatly declared: "We will permit only those wage increases which are clearly justified under sound stabilization policies." What those policies are have been revealed by Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson in his constant opposition to any substantial wage increases. (See story on Wilson on page 4.)

AT THE SAME TIME he indulged in glib double-talk on prices, asserting that "we will see to it that industries absorb cost increases out of earnings wherever feasible, before they are authorized to raise prices . . . except where the recent amendments to the law specifically require us to give further price increases."

Which means continually rising prices, for the law permits prices rises to cover "cost increases."

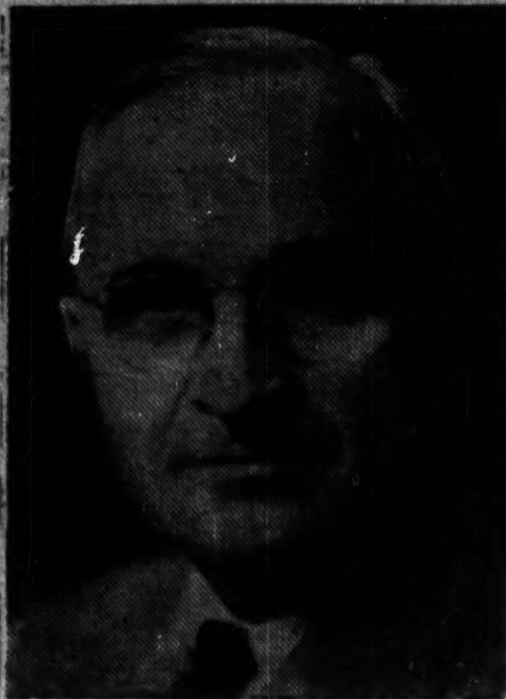
He promised "more jobs and higher standards of living for all of us in the years ahead," completely ignoring the wave of layoffs in one consumer industry after another and the depression conditions in such industries as textile and auto.

At the same moment that he was delivering his message, many Fleishman, Defense Production administrator, announced new cuts in civilian production, amounting to 23 percent in home building, 7 percent in auto and 10 percent for other consumer goods using "scarce materials."

LABOR received another jab from the President in the section of the message dealing with the Taft-Hartley Law.

This time he did not even pay lip service to Taft-Hartley repeal while doing nothing to bring it about, as in the past. Instead he spoke about the need for "change" in the law and the need for a "fair law" without saying what such a law would be.

Perhaps the greatest demagoguery came on Negro rights. He proposed that Congress take action on



TRUMAN

laws for "full equality of treatment and opportunity—in the armed forces, in the civil service, and in private firms working for the government." Yet in all these fields, the President has the power

to take action without waiting for Congress. That is what President Roosevelt did when he set up his FEPC.

IT WAS also noteworthy that Truman, speaking when the nation was shocked by the murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Negro NAACP leaders in Florida, said not a word about using the powers of the government to apprehend racist murderers and lynchers.

Also omitted from the message was any mention of repeal of such anti-democratic laws as the McCarran Act, which the President himself had vetoed. After the veto, however, he had his Department of Justice carry out prosecutions under the McCarran Act with a vengeance.

On corruption, Truman said that evildoers will be weeded out—"I will see to that." Meanwhile Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, under whom so many grafters held posts, still has his job.

STALIN'S MESSAGE TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

Following is the text of Joseph Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people sent in reply to a request from Kiishi Iwamoto, editor of the Kyodo Agency in Tokio: Mr. Kiishi Iwamoto, Editor-in-Chief Kyodo Agency Tokyo

Dear Mr. Iwamoto: I have received your request that I send a New Year's message to the Japanese people.

It is not a tradition with Soviet leaders that the premier of a foreign state should address his wishes to the people of another state. However, the profound sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Japanese

people, who are in difficult straits because of foreign occupation, impels me to make an exception to the rule and to comply with your request.

Please tell the Japanese people that I wish them freedom and happiness, that I wish them full success in their gallant struggle for the independence of their homeland.

In the past the peoples of the Soviet Union themselves experienced the horrors of foreign occupation, in which Japanese imperialists also took part. Therefore, they fully understand the sufferings of the Japanese people, deeply sympathize with them, and believe that they will achieve the regeneration and independence of their homeland, as did the peoples of the Soviet Union in the past.

I wish the Japanese workers deliverance from unemployment and low wages, elimination of high prices of goods of mass consumption, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the Japanese peasants deliverance from landlessness and land shortage, elimination of high taxes, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the entire Japanese people, and their intelligentsia the complete victory of the democratic forces of Japan; the revival and advancement of the country's economic life; the flowering of the national culture, science and art; and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

With respect,

J. STALIN.



JOSEPH STALIN

It Was the Beginning of a New Campaign to Kill the Smith Act

By MICHAEL SINGER

NELSON WAGES HEROIC FIGHT IN STACKED COURT

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

FEAR of losing their jobs or their husbands' jobs hangs over the jurors, who will decide the fate of Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist leader, when the frame-up "sedition" trial ends this week.

Though ill and not fully recovered from his recent grave accident, Nelson's courageous challenge of the frame-up, without aid of counsel, has evoked widespread admiration for this former steelworker and carpenter.

This fear was plainly hinted by several jurors before they were sworn in.

Thomas L. Bixby, elderly Negro metal polisher, was one of these men. Mr. Bixby didn't want to serve. It might bring trouble to his job in the big Westinghouse Electric plant in East Pittsburgh, he told the court.

The court wouldn't take the hint, however, and Bixby appealed more directly to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, who was directing the frame-up proceedings.

"If I lose my job I am too old to get another," he said in some distress.

His appeal was denied and he was promptly sworn in.

Mr. Bixby has reason to worry. He has toiled 34 years for the big electric manufacturing company which is controlled by the billionaire Mellon family that rules Pittsburgh and dominates its courts. The Mellon family is fattening on Korean war contracts and is very much behind the frameup of the fearless Communist leader and peace spokesman who is on trial.

The elderly Negro juror is under other pressures too. His son is a U.S. postal clerk. And his daughter is employed by the Internal Revenue Bureau of the U.S. Treasury Department.

JUROR Frank L. Smith bluntly admitted that he will get into

trouble if he finds Steve Nelson "not guilty."

He was sworn in none-the-less.

Juror Smith is an electrical crane operator at the big American Steel Foundry plant in Pittsburgh. He has worked there 16 years and has a family to support.

Nelson was not permitted, however, to ask this juror if the trouble would come from his employers. Judge Montgomery only let him ask Smith if he would run into "antagonism from family, friends or neighbors" in case of a "not guilty" vote.

Smith answered "Yes," and was promptly sworn in.

The key figures in the frame-up against Nelson are the judges on the bench, like Montgomery and Michael J. Musmanno.

Montgomery, for instance, was one of the original sponsors of Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, who testified against Steve Nelson.

CVETIC was just an obscure third string FBI informer until he was introduced to the public at a press conference called by the Americans Battling Communism group of which Montgomery is vice chairman.

Montgomery is utterly biased. It is a tragic judicial farce when such men as he sit in a worker's case. Just 13 months ago he declared in open court that all Communists should be deported to Russia or put in jail.

That's the kind of talk that one heard from judges in Nazi Germany. It was expressed in the Pittsburgh Court of Common Pleas, however, as Montgomery sentenced a member of the United Electrical Workers, Nathan Albert, to prison for 23 months.

That's the kind of a man who helped to handpick the jury for the frameup of Steve Nelson.

"IT WAS LIKE the good old days," said a breathless, wide-eyed enthusiast following the inspiring 5,000 turnout at the Jan. 4 rally to repeal the Smith Act. He was wrong. The St. Nicholas Arena meeting could never be "like the good old days." It was a prelude to the "good new days," to the "tomorrow" that is coming.

Rarely has a meeting by the workingclass or militant progressive movement in New York City held the significance and potential developments for the American people that this historic gathering had. Coming on the eve of the trial for the 17 victims of the Smith Act, following by two days the disbarment and suspension of the attorneys who defended the 11 national Communist leaders, held in the very thick of FBI terror and the fascist killings of Florida Negro leaders, this rally had an impact that will roll across the nation like a drumbeat of an advancing people's army.

AFTER THE SPEECHES, burning with democratic passion and echoing the demands of the working-class whose sleeves are rolled up; after the cheering, the singing, the ovations, the mounting crescendos of love and devotion for the 17 Smith Act victims who lined the stage and applauded back—after all this one felt the cold steel of a mass temper, the fury and determination of a people who have been steadiied and united in struggle and who are confident of victory as never before. As one participant put it later: "I bet we could have filled Madison Square Garden. It's like I had my eyes open all of a sudden."

THE SPEECHES were different, the mood was different, the applause was different. Here was a breakthrough spirit, a feeling of "we've had enough from now on we're smashing back." Every reference to "show the grafters out," "death to the fascists," and "WE DEMAND the repeal of the

Smith Act, peace and the end of Gestapo tyranny" was greeted with a roar that came from people who are aware of big things happening.

The Self-Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act who sponsored the meeting met with a fervor that amazed even the most optimistic of them. The "Happy Birthday" mass singing for Pettis Perry who was 55 years old that night, the standing ovation for Claudia Jones, the cheers for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the prolonged applause for S. W. Gerson, George Charney Blake, Albert Lannon, Isidore Begun, Arnold Johnson—the greetings to Alexander Bittelman, Israel Amter and Jacob Mindel, absent because of illness—the "vivas" for Vito Marcantonio, and the salute to the gallant "comrades in arms" in California, Baltimore, Hawaii, and Pittsburgh, were manifestations of a new kind. Here was the courage of a people that embraced its leaders because they knew their worth and were not afraid of the struggle ahead.

WHEN Elizabeth Gurley Flynn appointed them "you, you 5,000 people here as our self-defense committee," it was a symbol of common faith in inevitable victory.

The St. Nicholas rally was the beginning . . . the beginning of a new nationwide campaign on a level higher and more determined than ever, to repeal the Smith Act, free the 11 National Communist leaders and the FBI harassment of progressives and their families, enforce peace in the world and crush the genocidal terror in America.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's words: "The year 1952 will be a year of victory!" was the climax and a promise.

14 MILLION WORK IN SHOPS

Over 14 million workers were employed in manufacturing industry in 1950. Twelve million workers were employed in service industries. Wholesale and retail trade employed more than 10 million workers.

Lawson Letter

(Continued From Page 1)
lisher, Benjamin J. Davis, and their fellow-victims of the fascist-like Smith Act. It will help to organize the struggle against the arrests under this Smith Act of The Worker correspondent James Dolson of Pittsburgh, of several other newspapermen, and of many whose sole "crime" was that they wrote articles for the Daily Worker and other publications.

I urge upon the great family of The Worker readers, as well as upon other supporters of a free press, that you attend the rally at Manhattan Center Thursday, Jan. 17, and that you bring along family friends and shopmates.

I urge you, too, to be sure:
• To renew your own subscription to The Worker before the meeting if you have not already done so.

• To bring to the meeting one or more subs from friends, shopmates, neighbors or relatives.

The superb job done by The Worker in fighting to block the warmakers, to restore the Bill of Rights, fight for the rights of the Negro people, and promote the economic welfare of the working-people merits the complete support of every one of us.

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON,
Chairman, National Committee for Freedom of Press.

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Jeff School Begins Ninth Winter Term

The winter term program of the Jefferson School of Social Science, which begins the week of Jan. 14, open the ninth year of continuous operation of this Marxist institution for the education of the workingclass. The school first opened its doors in February 1944.

Meeting for the first time next week are approximately 100 classes in the fields of economics, politics, history, philosophy, science and the arts, including workshop courses in writing and in the graphic and plastic arts. These are ten-session courses, meeting once a week.

Classes are scheduled for the convenience of workers, beginning for the most part at 6:45 or 8:30 p.m. on week days. There are also a few classes scheduled at 7:30 p.m. and on Wednesday and Saturday mornings for the special convenience of housewives and other workers who cannot meet the regular schedule.

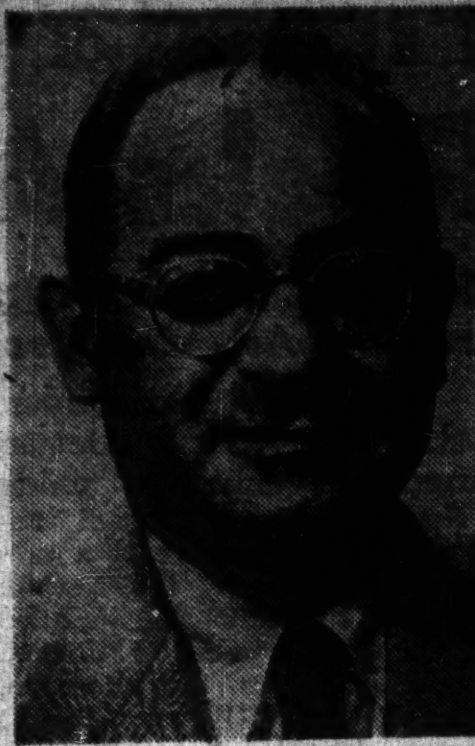
The full-year Institution of Marxist Studies, with its comprehensive, integrated course of study, begins the week of Jan. 21. Marxist Institution classes meet once a week for 34 weeks, evenings from 6:30 to 10 p.m., or on Saturday from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

There is also a program of children's courses meeting on Saturday morning from 10:30 to 12:30 p.m., including age groups from five to eleven years.

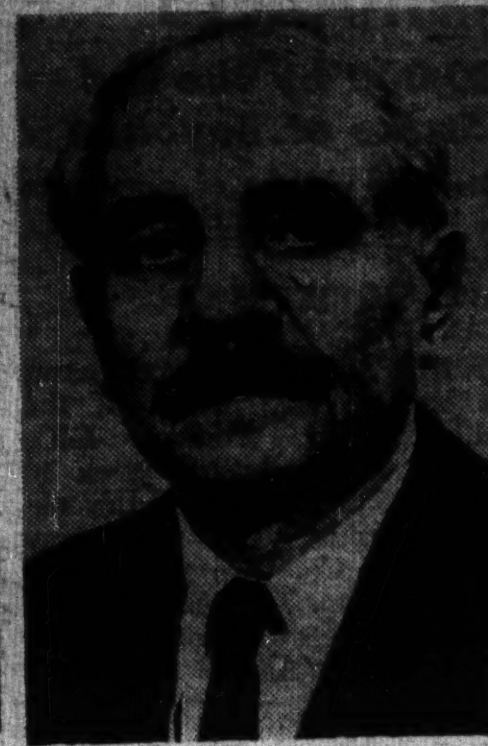
Class admission cards for all courses may be purchased throughout next week at the Jefferson School, 16th St. and Avenue of the Americas.

RECORD STEEL OUTPUT

U. S. steel production for 1951 is expected to reach a record 105 million tons of ingots, going over the 100 million ton mark for the first time.



ISIDORE BEGUN



JACOB MINDEL

RALLY MONDAY TO AID BRONX VICTIMS OF SMITH ACT

Jacob "Pop" Mindel and Isidore Begun, two of the 17 arrested in New York June 20 under the thought control Smith Act, will be honored Monday night at a

protest rally at 683 Allerton Ave., The Bronx. The Smith Act indictment charges that Begun "did attend a meeting" while no specific overt act is charged against Mindel, 70-year-old scholar suffering from ill health, who has spent his adult life in teaching the principles of Scientific Socialism. The Rev. J. Spencer Kennard; Pettis Perry, secretary of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party and himself under Smith Act indictment; Begun and Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, organizational secretary of the Communist Party and a victim of the first Foley Square trial, will be among the speakers.

Florida Terror

(Continued From Page 4)
genocide against Negro people by the Southern un-Americans
Hugh Bryson,
President.

PRESSURE for the arrest and punishment of the Moores' assassins was felt also in Florida when delegations from more than 12 states attending Mrs. Moore's funeral obtained an appointment with Gov. Fuller Warren. Led by the veteran Negro women's leader, and former editor, Mrs. Charlotta Bass the delegates placed vigorous demands for action by the Governor and state officials. (One of Mr. Moore's last act was to write a letter to Gov. Warren asking that the two Groveland "Little Scottsboro" defendants—one of whom was later killed and the other seriously wounded by Sheriff Willis McCall—be placed in the hands of a special officer appointed by the Governor).

District 65, Distributive, Pre-processing and Office Workers Union, pledged its 30,000 members to the fight for justice in Florida and its New York members assembled from 12 noon to 2 p.m. Friday, Jan. 11, before the offices of the Department of Justice in 45 Broadway to demand Department action in arresting and prosecuting the murderers of the Moores.

NEW YORK East Side constituents of Rep. Arthur C. Klein drew from him a promise that he would speak out immediately in Congress against the Florida terror and introduce an anti-lynching bill.

In New Jersey a delegation, aroused by the Florida terror and local police brutality practiced against Negroes, visited Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, demanding that he place the state on record against the atrocities in Florida and move against police brutality in his own state.

In three southern states, where news of what is happening in Florida is scant, the Communist Party issued leaflets informing the people of the Christmas Day bombing and calling on them to act against the white supremacists. In Florida, the Communists asked citizens to "compel the state and various city administrations to get to the root of the matter." They declared pointedly:

"The real root of this violence is the oppression of the Negro people as expressed in the legalized practice of segregation and other forms of discrimination."

Similar sentiments and demands were issued by Communists in Virginia and Alabama.

The officials are still dawdling, but the murderous bomb set off by the white supremacists in Miami, Florida, on Christmas Day has set off a chain reaction of struggle that yet may force some positive action in the interest of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights as applied to Negroes.

WOMEN OUTNUMBER MEN.

In 1950, for the first time in census history, the number of women in the U. S. exceeded the number of men by over a million, bringing the sex ratio to 98.1 men per 100 women.

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A MOTHER WRITES

FROM SING SING'S DEATH HOUSE!

"We said, and we say again, that we are victims of the grossest type of political frameup ever known in America."

—ETHEL ROSENBERG.

SHOULD THE ROSENBERGS DIE?

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small children, are the only persons ever sentenced to death by a U. S. civil court for alleged espionage.

Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose and other self-confessed traitors were spared their lives.

ARE THEY INNOCENT?

Are the Rosenbergs victims of McCarthy-like hysteria? Did a brother help convict his sister to save his own life?

In a series of articles, Mr. William Reuben, a crusading journalist, who "broke" the Trenton Six case, has cast grave doubt on the government's case against the Rosenbergs.

YOU CAN GET THE FACTS!

These articles are now in pamphlet form, published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

TIME IS SHORT!

The Rosenbergs may never see another New Year, if their appeals are denied.

WHAT YOU CAN DO!

1. Write for free copies of the pamphlet: "To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case."
2. Write or call for speakers.
3. Write President Truman and Attorney General McGrath asking that justice be done in the Rosenberg case.
4. Send funds to the committee for legal and publishing expenses.

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Press Rally

(Continued From Page 1)
cessful conclusion of its fund campaign."

Other speakers at the Jan. 17 Free Press Rally will include Carl Lawrence, political writer of the Amsterdam News; Pettis Perry, one of the 17 Smith Act victims on trial in New York; John Pittman, foreign editor of the Daily Worker; Joseph Dermer, fur worker and president of the company publishing the Daily Worker; and John Howard Lawson, noted author-playwright, who will preside.

The Unity Chorus and the People's Artists quartette will present a colorful program of entertainment featuring the first New York performance of a section Shostakovich's new peace cantata, "Song of the Forest."

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UNEMPLOYMENT MOUNTS

State's Jobless to Top 130,000 by the End Of Month; Oil Workers Strike at Bayonne

NEWARK. — Unemployment in New Jersey will total 130,000 by the end of January, the State CIO Executive Board warned last weekend. Layoffs, already over 90,000, are particularly heavy in textile, garment, auto, metal and toy and novelty, with prospects for more in auto, metal and electrical.

U. S. Department of Labor Statistics show the labor force in Newark is 3.6 percent jobless, in Paterson 4.9 percent, Camden 4.1 percent and Atlantic City 8.8 percent.

The Board resolution urged more contracts for war materials be allocated to industrial areas especially hard hit. No mention was made of the obvious solution—a return to a peace economy and resultant expanded world trade.

BIG REFINERY STRUCK

BAYONNE. — One thousand nine hundred oilworkers shut tight the Tidewater Associated Oil Co. refinery here last weekend, locking in supervisory personnel "until the strike ends." The independent union men got fed up with company stalling after 47 negotiating sessions. A main issue is speed-up.

PRU STRIKE SUPPORT GROWS

NEWARK. — A militant line of more than 1,500 pickets massed around the Prudential Insurance Co. home office made downtown Newark ring with their "ungentlemanly" shouts. The AFL insurance agents were joined by maintenance workers employed by the company and other AFL union men. Last week striking agents picketed the home of former Governor A. Harry Moore, a company director. From teamsters, ironworkers, Essex Trades Council, N. Y. Central Trades Council and New Jersey State CIO Council

came new pledges of support to this six-week-old battle.

PAPER STRIKERS STAY OUT SOLID

WHIPPANY. — One thousand workers in three locals of the United Paper Workers, CIO, voted unanimously last week to continue their five-month old strike against the Whippany Paperboard Co. with plants here and in Clifton. The contempt trial of 15 strikers before Superior Court Judge Alfred Stein was postponed.

MILL WORKERS ASK MORE PAY

TOMS RIVER. — Mill hands at the Poultrymen's Service Corp., who are asking for higher wages and other benefits, are being denied the right to be represented by their chosen union, Local 95, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers. The company is trying to make a back-door deal with an AFL union despite an overwhelming vote for DPOWA. Truck drivers staged an hour-and-a-half work stoppage when the union chief steward was denied a Christmas bonus.

RUBBER WORKERS ACT ON SPEEDUP PAY

TRENTON. — Eight hundred members of the CIO Rubber Workers Union staged an on-the-spot strike when the Sloan-Blabon Corp. tried new speed-up tricks. Union leaders joined company officials in branding the strike "unauthorized" and trying to cajole the men back to their jobs.

WIN WAGE BOOST

KEARNY. — The Congoleum Nairn Co. offered a 7-cent an hour wage increase to 1,000 employees who are members of the CIO Rubber Workers Union after a strike was authorized if necessary to force wage hikes.

Mother Asks Governor Stop Son's Extradition to Georgia

BAYONNE. — The mother of Sam Jordan, young Negro tobacco worker threatened with extradition to a Georgia chain gang, has made a last minute appeal to Governor Driscoll for her son's freedom. Her telegram follows:

"A brokenhearted Negro mother writes to you again. The courts refused to save my boy, Sam Jordan. You are the only one who can save him now."

"In the court, Judge Proctor said, 'I sympathize with Sam Jordan but the law binds me to refuse the writ.' The Judge said too that Mr. Hartley is 'a Svengali' and that he started the business of sending my boy back to Georgia."

"The Georgia sheriff said in court, 'My investigation showed that the seed peas were for the benefit of Hartley.' Sam said he did not steal the peas. Federal

Probation Officer Deicer said that his office in Georgia told him that, 'Two white men are shifting the blame to three colored men, and that 'Jordan would be better off in Bayonne.'

"All this said in court in Jersey City shows Mr. Hartley wants to force Sam to work on his plantation. Many organizations and hundreds of people say the same thing. Why must my boy be sent to slavery in Georgia? Why can't he live in peace with me?"

The telegram is signed by Mrs. Georgia Jordan. The Civil Rights Congress called for telegrams to Governor John Driscoll, who has full power to refuse Georgia Gov. Talmadge's request for extradition. Among the other groups which have called for action are the Civil Rights Commission, NAACP, Lions Club and many ministers of Bayonne.

We Need 1,200 More Jersey Readers

Subs in from Essex, Farmers

It's really LEAP Year, with our '52 Jersey sub drive . . . two counties leaped ahead of the rest of the state, in the first week's spurt.

It's still unofficial, mind you, but we hear that Essex pulled ahead with over 100 Daily and Sunday subs, by last weekend.

And the farmers didn't lost any time, either. Farm areas checked in with 75 subs—and that ain't hay!

The Worker readers and Freedom of the Press Committees in all the counties are reporting a high rate of renewals—and a warm wel-

come from old friends of the labor press.

The goal, in case you've forgotten, is still 1,200.

Let's hear from the rest of the state.

ENJOINS PICKETS

DETROIT (FP). — Joining the swelling ranks of Detroit injunction judges Circuit Judge Clyde I. Webster forbade the International Association of Machinists, AFL Lodge 698 to picket the Edward C. Levy Co. slag processing plant.

Florida Killers' Bomb Rocks All New Jersey

Negro and Civic Organizations, Unions and Farmers Demand Truman Act, Congress Probe Terror in Florida

The blast that murdered Harry and Harriet Moore in their Mims, Florida, home rocked New Jersey. Demands that the killers be caught and convicted came from dozens of churches, unions, civic groups across the state.

Newark's Mayor Villani announced he will speak at a protest rally called by the Newark branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at 4 p.m. this afternoon, Jan. 13, at the Bethany Baptist Church, W. Market St., Newark.

Mayor Villani also pledged that the Newark City Commission in response to calls from the CIO and others, will consider a protest against the terrorist slaying of the civil rights leader and his wife.

The State CIO Council also issued its own protest, urging Jersey Congressmen to start a Congressional investigation "into the bomb-

ing in Florida and the failures of state officials to protect the rights of citizens."

From his parish at the Rugged Cross Mission in Jersey City, Rev. Harold S. Williamson flew to Florida earlier this week to attend the funeral of Mrs. Moore.

IN ESSEX COUNTY, the Inter-group Council called on President Truman for a Congressional investigation of the Moore killings. Their letter, signed by Council chairman Suffragan Bishop Ludlow, protested the bombing of Moore's home, and those of other

Negroes, and of a Florida synagogue and Catholic church.

In the shore area, President Theodore Griffin of the Asbury Park-Neptune NAACP, said that the group's annual Frederick Douglass-Abraham Lincoln memorial meeting will be dedicated to the slain couple, and will be open to all groups or individuals to join in protesting the crimes.

The memorial meeting is scheduled for Feb. 10 at St. Stephen's A. M. E. Zion Church, 126 Union Ave., Asbury Park.

The Moores were killed, Mr. Griffin said in a letter that appeared in the Asbury Park Press, "because they dared to fight for the rights of their people." He urged everyone to act. "Tell your Congressman, Senator, the President," he said, "that there must be an end to these horrible acts."

Demand Driscoll Act in Florida and Jersey Cases

TRENTON, N. J. — The angry protests of thousands of Jerseyans against the bomb-murder of Florida leader Harry Moore and his wife were carried into the N. J. State House Tuesday, the opening session of the legislature.

A delegation led by eight Jersey union, civic and women's leaders came to urge Gov. Driscoll to press for an investigation to find and punish the killers who bombed the Moore home in Mims, Fla.

And if Florida seems a little remote for the governor, they pointed to another case, closer home—the murder of Robert Kelly by a cop who is still free to walk his beat—here in Trenton.

"Along the main corridor, they waited among the legislators and lobbyists, among the corsages and

faces blooming with Florida tan.

But this, after all, was Opening Day, filled with speeches and handshakes and a few private parties. The governor was much too busy to see them. So they left their message with the governor's secretary.

Signers were Katherine Van Orden of Verona, for the Progressive Party; Santo Bevacqua of the International Fur and Leather Workers; Mrs. Emma English, mother of one of the Trenton Six, Collis English who is still in jail; Mrs. Jessie Campbell, Progressive Party; Mrs. Mary Adams Taylor, chairman of Newark Civil Rights Congress; Mrs. Elizabeth Weiss, American Women for Peace and Lewis Moroze, CRC State Secretary.

STATE'S CRUSADERS PLEDGE 50,000 PEACE SIGNATURES

NEWARK. — Basing themselves on the overwhelming desire of the people for peace, New Jersey members of the American Peace Crusade pledged at a state conference this week to secure 50,000 signatures on petitions calling for a pact of peace by the five major powers.

"The results of the latest Gallup Poll," stated APC state leaders, "which indicates that 70 percent of the American people want a meeting between Truman, Churchill and Stalin, means that the people will welcome our Five Power Pact campaign with open arms."

The Crusaders had more than Mr. Gallup to go on. Speaker after speaker told the conference that the response to the peace Christmas card campaign was the most enthusiastic they have ever seen. Ten thousand of the cards, calling for peace in Korea and for big five peace negotiations, were signed. The other 40,000 signatures are to be collected on a leaflet-petition.

Delegates reported that nearly everyone approached signed a Christmas card. Mrs. Frances Leber of Women for Peace, told how 14 women got 175 signatures in an hour at the Englishtown market. Cookie Osterwell, Newark high school student, related how teenagers are "fed up with the whole world situation" and eagerly signed the cards.

Jerry Chamberlain, member of the United Electrical Workers in Bayway, told how the Teletone shop peace committee utilized the cards. A worker from Camden said 97 cards were signed in front of the Campbell Soup company,

with 50 more being taken into the plant.

Al Oliver, of the Newark Third Ward People's Committee for Peace, Freedom and Friendship, said his group is circulating a special petition. "The fight to wipe out the run-down, overcrowded, high-rental fire traps, like those in the Third Ward, it says, 'is the only kind of fighting that interests us.'"

The delegates adopted a campaign calendar which calls for delegates to Washington on Jan. 31, for peace meetings during Negro History week in February, and for dramatic public actions on April 6. Some 50 organizations are expected to be on record for five-power talks by Feb. 5, and resolutions are to be introduced in town councils and city commissions throughout the state by March 1.

Farm Union Asks Action on UMT

TRENTON. — The Eastern Union Farmer, official division newspaper of the National Farmers Union, has issued an emergency plea for the defeat of universal military training. The UMT bill now before Congress, which provides for at least eight years military service for all 18-year-olds, must be acted on within 45 legislative days from Jan. 8. The appeal says:

"Every Farmers Union member has an immediate, urgent job to do TODAY. That job is to write, or wire, or visit your congressman and senator, and tell him how you feel about UMT. Urge him to work and vote against militarizing our nation."

IN ASBURY PARK, many groups have spoken out. The local chapter of B'nai Brith protested the slaying. Last Sunday, a memorial service was held at the Primitive Baptist Church. The minister, Rev. Randall, devoted his weekly broadcast to the Moore murder.

At Bayonne, attorney Schraeder of the national NAACP office told a branch meeting, "Every Congressman should be visited and Truman wired, informing them that no administration can expect to be reelected unless the murderers of the Moores are not only apprehended but convicted."

In north Jersey several unions issued a joint leaflet condemning the "reign of terror in Florida against Negroes, Jews, Catholics, which presents a serious threat to all Americans."

The labor leaflet was signed by District 4, United Electrical Workers, International Fur & Leather Workers, International Leather Workers, District 65, Distributive, Processing & Office Workers, and the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

POULTRY FARMERS in Toms River—members of the Pepco Cooperative—aired their own protest against the Moore killing. Their bulletin, which carries news about egg prices, carries this note in the current issue:

"Out of the bigoted minds of Negro and Jew haters in Florida has come another shocking murder. . . . While these killers are permitted to roam the land freely to kill and maim, the police and FBI hunt reds under beds. What a disgrace! . . . Write President Truman today—not timidly, but in anger."

In a blazing editorial the N. J. Afro-American, leading Negro weekly, says "it is now time for action," and puts the responsibility for that action on President Truman and the federal government. The editors conclude:

"We have expended thousands of American lives and millions of American dollars in a 'police action' designed to rid far-off Korea of hoodlums and terrorists. Surely, we can spare a few of these troops to wipe out the same kind of evils which, like termites, are eating away the very foundations of American decency and democracy in Florida."

The Monmouth-Ocean County Communist Party issued a leaflet linking the Moores' murder with the whole pattern of genocide—mass murder—practiced daily against the Negro people.

In Paterson, the Civil Rights Congress has called a memorial rally for Thursday, Jan. 24. In Newark two CRC groups, the Third Ward and Clinton Hill clubs, will each hold protest rallies Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Fast to Tell of Own Free Press Fight

**Bring Your Subs
To Jan. 25 Rally**

A SPECIAL PRICE of \$10 for a yearly subscription to the Daily Worker and Pennsylvania Worker combined will prevail during the current celebration of the Daily Worker's 28th anniversary. The ordinary price is \$14.50.

The \$10 price will last until Feb. 29, the end of the current drive for 750 subs to The Pennsylvania Worker. Other goals include 1,000 bundle order and 175 subs to the Daily Worker.

Readers are urged to bring all subs to the Jan. 25 Freedom of the Press rally, the half-way mark in The Worker circulation campaign.

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

PHILADELPHIA. — Howard Fast, whose new novel "Spartacus" is being hailed as his greatest achievement, will tell Philadelphians how he had to fight personally for freedom of the press in publishing his own book.

Fast will be a leading speaker at a meeting in the Hotel Whittier, 15th and Race Sts., Friday night, Jan. 25, sponsored by the organizing committee for a Philadelphia Freedom of the Press Association.

Fast, whose books have sold in 12,000,000 copies in the U. S. alone, and millions more throughout the world, was forced to publish "Spartacus" himself although publishers admitted it was his best book and would be a best seller.

IN ACCEPTING the invitation

to speak in Philadelphia at the rally which will mark the 28th anniversary of the Daily Worker, Fast declared that continued publishing of the Daily Worker is essential to maintenance of freedom of the press in the United States.

Other speakers at the rally include Charles Hendley, former president of the New York Teachers Union and now secretary-treasurer of the Publishers Free Press, Inc., new publishers of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

Worker readers consider the Jan. 25 rally a major peace demonstration in this city. They declare that the test of freedom of the press in the U. S. today is the right to speak out for peace and the freedom to publish and disseminate those views.

Open Petition Drive in Philadelphia For Big Power Peace Rally

PHILADELPHIA. — A local three-week petition campaign to end the Korean war and for a Big Power conference to negotiate a peaceful settlement of differences is being launched this weekend.

The drive opens with a rally at the Essex Hotel. It winds up on Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday, Jan. 30.

The meeting at the Essex Hotel and the petition drive are sponsored by the Philadelphia County Progressive Party.

THE CAMPAIGN FOLLOWS the successful conclusion of a series of radio broadcasts sponsored by the Progressive Party over Station WPEN entitled "Life Begins With Peace."

The Progressives declared that the broadcast brought in an unusual amount of mail and telephone calls indicating the continued popular sentiment for an end to the fighting in Korea and the cold war in Europe.

One woman who called said: "It was the best sermon I heard all day. I've been waiting for someone to say this for over a year."

THE THEME OF practically all the phone calls and mail was "Bring the boys home from Korea."

One man called to say: "I don't see why my nephew should die to make money for someone else."

An elderly man said: "It's no joy for me to know that North Koreans and Chinese can be killed when my grandson can be killed too."

The local peace petition is addressed to President Truman and urges him "to help convene a conference of the great powers to reach an agreement that will end

the threat of war and the bankruptcy of continued armament."

THE DEC. 23 PROGRESSIVE Party broadcast over WPEN told his listeners:

"There will be people circulating in your neighborhood with the peace petition . . . welcome them as you would peace. Sign . . . and talk to others about signing. We all want talking, not shooting. We all want to stop the arms race and give the human race a chance. So start by talking peace in your neighborhood . . . and signing the Progressive Party petition for a big power peace conference."

WANT RACE HATE LAW

LOS ANGELES (FP).—A race hate organization that calls itself America Plus Inc., is out to raise \$75,000 for a law guaranteeing full protection for civil rights violators.

REGISTER NOW TO VOTE IN '52 ELECTIONS

DON'T BE ONE of Pennsylvania's forgotten voters in 1952.

The Bill of Rights gives you the right to vote. To help maintain this right you should register now.

Registration offices are open now throughout the state and will remain open until March 3.

Only those registered before this date are eligible to participate in the vital primary elections on April 22.

THE PENNSYLVANIA Worker urges all its readers not only to register personally but to fight in their unions, fraternal, church and civic organizations for maximum registration of their members.

In 1952 Pennsylvanians will be able to vote: 1) President; 2) One U. S. Senator; 3) All members of Congress; 4) State Senators from odd numbered districts; 5) All members of State House of Representatives; 6) State Treasurer and State Auditor-General.

Plan Fight Against Phone Rate Boost

HARRISBURG.—Labor, liberal and civic groups indicated last week they are preparing to fight the proposed \$32,000,000 telephone rate gouge.

The new rates, proposed by the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, would eliminate the 5-cent phone call. They will go into effect March 7 unless the Public Utilities Commission suspends them.

Demands for a public hearing are being addressed to the PUC at Harrisburg.

The proposed increases include: one party flat rate from \$6.61 to \$7.19; two party flat rate from \$5.45 to \$6.04.

U.S. Prisoners Ask Peace in Letters

PHILADELPHIA. — Philadelphians' desire for peace in Korea is breaking through the local papers.

The Sunday Bulletin last week featured a story about overjoyed families which had received their first letters from prisoners of war.

A letter to Anna Spinozzi, of Frankford, from her brother, said: "Just hope and pray this war ends soon. Couldn't be a better Christmas present."

MISS CARMELLA GUIDETTI said her brother wrote her:

"I hope the people back home are tired of this war as much as we are. We want peace and I hope the people back home want peace, so we can all come home."

"Work for peace," he urged, "and we will work for peace also, and we can all come home and lead a happy, peaceful life."

'Worker' to Bare Legion Menace to Peace, Civil Rights

By ROBERT HARDT

A SMALL GROUP of "professional veterans," operating through the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are working in a new way to help big business rob the people of their civil liberties and undermine the economic conditions of the workers.

Parading under a mantle of phony "patriotism," these brass hats try to pose as "non-partisan" citizens acting to further what they vaguely define as "Americanism."

Actually, as The Pennsylvania Worker will show in a series of articles, the Legion leadership and the assorted characters surrounding it, are a highly organized, well financed arm of the National Association of Manufacturers, working always to further the interests of big business, either through outright terror or through well-oiled lobbying tactics.

THEIR ACTIVITIES have become increasingly apparent in Pennsylvania in the fight against the police-state Musmanno and Pechan Bills. They screamed and shouted for "loyalty oaths," witch-

hunts and persecutions of people's organizations.

Actually as their present activities and past history show, the Legion and VFW leaders are loyal only to the war aims of big business.

IN THE MINDS of millions of American workers the Legion leadership has become synonymous with a strike-breaking and outright violence against working class organizations.

While they still can organize a good-sized violent demonstration, as at Peekskill and Independence Square in 1947, their activities have become a bit more slick.

Their more recent operations are documented in two studies, one by Justian Grey entitled, "The Inside Story of the Legion," published in 1948, and "The American Legion as Educator" by Dr. William Cellerman in "Contributions to Education," published in 1938 by the Teachers College of Columbia College.

THE BIG BUSINESS connections, which these studies expose help throw light on why a handful of veterans "leaders" were able to jam the Pechan Bill through the State Assembly despite the greatest civil liberties

campaign seen in Pennsylvania in many years, a campaign in which 2,000,000 persons made their opposition to the Pechan Bill known through their various representatives.

Recognition of what the Legion is and for whom it speaks is necessary for all liberal, labor and civic groups whose perspective is a campaign to repeal the Musmanno and Pechan Bills.

LABOR HAS A SPECIAL stake in this fight. For the Legion once again is working directly in its own name to smash the struggles of the workers and destroy independent trade unionism.

It is therefore not enough to say, as some liberal groups have indicated, that the Legion does not speak for the veterans. That is true as far as it goes. This fact is generally acknowledged.

But if these groups are to successfully combat the attack on civil rights spearheaded by the Legion, they cannot evade the responsibility of conducting an all-out fight against the Legion leadership and everything it stands for.

What the Legion stands for and the fascist trend it represents will be documented in following issues of The Pennsylvania Worker.

NELSON WAGES HEROIC FIGHT IN STACKED COURT

— See Page 2 —

WAR BOSS WILSON LED IN UNION-BUSTING PLOT

— See Page 4 —

Truman's State of the Union

More War Moves, High Prices, Taxes, Free Hand to Lynchers

MORE WAR MOVES, more taxes, higher prices, tighter wage lids, more cutbacks in civilian goods, continued freedom of action for the lynchers and jimcrow exploiters of the Negro people. That's what President Truman's State of the Union message added up to.

It was a saber rattling speech, completely ignoring such monumental facts of current political life as the recent Gallup Poll showing that 70 percent of the American people wanted a meeting of Truman, Churchill and Stalin to settle outstanding differences and work out a long-time peace.

Instead of calling for new moves for peace, Truman called for increasing the size of the armed forces which, he revealed, now stand at an unprecedented peacetime strength of nearly 3,500,000.

He held out no hopes for an early peace in Korea and at the same time urged new war-like actions against Southeast Asia where Malaysians, Indo-Chinese, Burmese and others are fighting to end colonial rule.

ON TAXES, instead of offering any relief, for which a clamor has risen all over the country, the President asserted that there will be "high taxes over the next few years." He said nothing about cutting into the huge profits of the trusts.

Speaking at a time when new rounds of wage battles are shaping up—steel, coal, mining, packing, home—Truman flatly declared: "We will permit only those wage increases which are clearly justified under sound stabilization policies." What those policies are have been revealed by Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson in his constant opposition to any substantial wage increases. (See story on Wilson on page 4.)

AT THE SAME TIME he indulged in glib double-talk on prices, asserting that "we will see to it that industries absorb cost increases out of earnings wherever feasible, before they are authorized to raise prices . . . except where the recent amendments to the law specifically require us to give further price increases."

Which means continually rising prices, for the law permits prices to cover "cost increases."

He promised "more jobs and higher standards of living for all of us in the years ahead," completely ignoring the wave of layoffs in the consumer industry after another and the depression conditions in such industries as textile and auto.

At the same moment that he was delivering his message, **WALTER FISHERMAN**, Defense Production administrator, announced new cuts in civilian production, amounting to 23 percent in home building, 7 percent in auto and 10 percent for other consumer goods using "scarce materials."

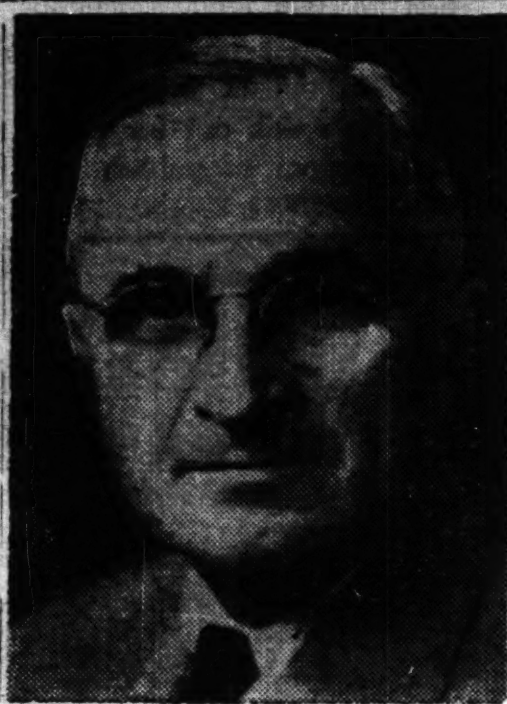
LABOR received another jab from the President in the section of the message dealing with the Taft-Hartley Law.

This time he did not even pay lip service to Taft-Hartley repeal while doing nothing to bring it about, as in the past. Instead he spoke about the need for "change" in the law and the need for a "fair law" without saying what such a law would be.

Perhaps the greatest demagoguery came on Negro rights. He proposed that Congress take action on

KILL WAGE TAX

BELLINGHAM, Wash. (FP).— Labor's challenge of a payroll tax was upheld in Superior Court when a city ordinance levying 1/10 of 1 percent tax on workers' annual earnings was held unconstitutional.



TRUMAN

laws for "full equality of treatment and opportunity—in the armed forces, in the civil service, and in private firms working for the government." Yet in all these fields, the President has the power

to take action without waiting for Congress. That is what President Roosevelt did when he set up his FEPC.

IT WAS also noteworthy that Truman, speaking when the nation was shocked by the murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Negro NAACP leaders in Florida, said not a word about using the powers of the government to apprehend racist murderers and lynchers.

Also omitted from the message was any mention of repeal of such anti-democratic laws as the McCarran Act, which the President himself had vetoed. After the veto, however, he had his Department of Justice carry out prosecutions under the McCarran Act with a vengeance.

On corruption, Truman said that evildoers will be weeded out—"I will see to that." Meanwhile Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, under whom so many grafters held posts, still has his job.

STALIN'S MESSAGE TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

Following is the text of Joseph Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people sent in reply to a request from Kiishi Iwamoto, editor of the Kyodo Agency in Tokio:

Mr. Kiishi Iwamoto, Editor-in-Chief
Kyodo Agency
Tokyo

Dear Mr. Iwamoto:
I have received your request that I send a New Year's message to the Japanese people.

It is not a tradition with Soviet leaders that the premier of a foreign state should address his wishes to the people of another state. However, the profound sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Japanese

people, who are in difficult straits because of foreign occupation, impels me to make an exception to the rule and to comply with your request.

Please tell the Japanese people that I wish them freedom and happiness, that I wish them full success in their gallant struggle for the independence of their homeland.

In the past the peoples of the Soviet Union themselves experienced the horrors of foreign occupation, in which Japanese imperialists also took part. Therefore, they fully understand the sufferings of the Japanese people, deeply sympathize with them, and believe that they will achieve the regeneration and independence of their homeland, as did the peoples of the Soviet Union in the past.

I wish the Japanese workers deliverance from unemployment and low wages, elimination of high prices of goods of mass consumption, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the Japanese peasants deliverance from landlessness and land shortage, elimination of high taxes, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the entire Japanese people and their intelligentsia the complete victory of the democratic forces of Japan; the revival and advancement of the country's economic life; the flowering of the national culture, science and art; and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

With respect,
J. STALIN.



JOSEPH STALIN

It Was the Beginning of a New Campaign to Kill the Smith Act

By MICHAEL SINGER

NELSON WAGES HEROIC FIGHT IN STACKED COURT

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

FEAR of losing their jobs or their husbands' jobs hangs over the jurors, who will decide the fate of Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist leader, when the frame-up "sedition" trial ends this week.

Though ill and not fully recovered from his recent grave accident, Nelson's courageous challenge of the frame-up, without aid of counsel, has evoked widespread admiration for this former steelworker and carpenter.

This fear was plainly hinted by several jurors before they were sworn in.

Thomas L. Bixby, elderly Negro metal polisher, was one of these men. Mr. Bixby didn't want to serve. It might bring trouble to his job in the big Westinghouse Electric plant in East Pittsburgh, he told the court.

The court wouldn't take the hint, however, and Bixby appealed more directly to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, who was directing the frame-up proceedings.

"If I lose my job I am too old to get another," he said in some distress.

His appeal was denied and he was promptly sworn in.

Mr. Bixby has reason to worry. He has toiled 34 years for the big electric manufacturing company, which is controlled by the billionaire Mellon family that rules Pittsburgh and dominates its courts. The Mellon family is fattening on Korean war contracts and is very much behind the frameup of the fearless Communist leader and peace spokesman who is on trial.

The elderly Negro juror is under other pressures too. His son is a U.S. postal clerk. And his daughter is employed by the Internal Revenue Bureau of the U.S. Treasury Department.

JUROR Frank L. Smith bluntly admitted that he will get into

trouble if he finds Steve Nelson "not guilty."

He was sworn in none-the-less.

Juror Smith is an electrical crane operator at the big American Steel Foundry plant in Pittsburgh. He has worked there 16 years and has a family to support.

Nelson was not permitted, however, to ask this juror if the trouble would come from his employers. Judge Montgomery only let him ask Smith if he would run into "antagonism from family, friends or neighbors" in case of a "not guilty" vote.

Smith answered "Yes," and was promptly sworn in.

The key figures in the frame-up against Nelson are the judges on the bench, like Montgomery and Michael J. Musmanno.

Montgomery, for instance, was one of the original sponsors of Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, who testified against Steve Nelson.

CVETIC was just an obscure third string FBI informer until he was introduced to the public at a press conference called by the Americans Battling Communism group of which Montgomery is vice chairman.

Montgomery is utterly biased. It is a tragic judicial farce when such men as he sit in a worker's case. Just 13 months ago he declared in open court that all Communists should be deported to Russia or put in jail.

That's the kind of talk that one heard from judges in Nazi Germany. It was expressed in the Pittsburgh Court of Common Pleas, however, as Montgomery sentenced a member of the United Electrical Workers, Nathan Albert, to prison for 23 months.

That's the kind of a man who helped to handpick the jury for the frame-up of that fine son of the workingclass, Steve Nelson.

"IT WAS LIKE the good old days," said a breathless, wide-eyed enthusiast following the inspiring 5,000 turnout at the Jan. 4 rally to repeal the Smith Act. He was wrong. The St. Nicholas Arena meeting could never be "like the good old days." It was a prelude to the "good new days," to the "morrow" that is coming.

Rarely has a meeting by the workingclass or militant progressive movement in New York City held the significance and potential developments for the American people that this historic gathering had. Coming on the eve of the trial for the 17 victims of the Smith Act, following by two days the disbarment and suspension of the attorneys who defended the 11 national Communist leaders, held in the very thick of FBI terror and the fascist killings of Florida Negro leaders, this rally had an impact that will roll across the nation like a drumbeat of an advancing people's army.

AFTER THE SPEECHES,

burning with democratic passion and echoing the demands of the workingclass whose sleeves are rolled up; after the cheering, the singing, the ovations, the mounting crescendos of love and devotion for the 17 Smith Act victims who lined the stage and applauded back—after all this one felt the cold steel of a mass temper, the fury and determination of a people who have been steeled and united in struggle and who are confident of victory as never before. As one participant put it later: "I bet we could have filled Madison Square Garden. It's like I had my eyes open all of a sudden."

THE SPEECHES were different,

the mood was different, the applause was different. Here was a breakthrough spirit, a feeling of "we've had enough from now on we're smashing back." Every reference to "throw the grafters out," "death to the lynchers," and "WE DEMAND . . . repeal of the

Smith Act, peace and the end of Gestapo tyranny" was greeted with a roar that came from people who are aware of big things happening.

The Self-Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act who sponsored the meeting met with a fervor that amazed even the most optimistic of them. The "Happy Birthday" mass singing for Pettis Perry who was 55 years old that night, the standing ovation for Claudia Jones, the cheers for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the prolonged applause for S. W. Gerson, George Charney Blake, Albert Lannon, Isidore Begun, Arnold Johnson—the greetings to Alexander Bittelman, Israel Amter and Jacob Mindel, absent because of illness—the "vivas" for Vito Marcantonio, and the salute to the gallant "comrades in arms" in California, Baltimore, Hawaii, and Pittsburgh, were manifestations of a new kind. Here was the courage of a people that embraced its leaders because they knew their worth and were not afraid of the struggle ahead.

WHEN Elizabeth Gurley Flynn appointed them "you, you 5,000 people here as our self-defense committee," it was a symbol of common faith in inevitable victory.

The St. Nicholas rally was the beginning . . . the beginning of a new nationwide campaign on a level higher and more determined than ever, to repeal the Smith Act, free the 11 National Communist leaders and the FBI harassment of progressives and their families, enforce peace in the world and crush the genocidal terror in America.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's words: "The year 1952 will be a year of victory!" was the climax and a promise.

14 MILLION WORK IN SHOPS

Over 14 million workers were employed in manufacturing industry in 1950. Twelve million workers were employed in service industries. Wholesale and retail trade employed more than 10 million workers.

Stop - and - Go Strikes Hit Meat Packing Deal

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

PRODUCTION in the nation's packing plants flickered on-again off-again this week as the local unions of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers heightened a campaign of stop-and-go strike tactics.

It was the union's way of telling the packers "No deal" on the six-cent wage offer which was accepted by the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and denounced by the UPWA.

Every day this week brought news that this plant or that department was down. The guerilla warfare was being carried out with precision and surprise.

HERE IN CHICAGO, a newly-created 25-man strike strategy committee stood by, empowered by the union to take nationwide, chain-wide or local action of any type in order to crack the wage deadlock in packing.

The big packers had expected easy sailing after making a deal with the AFL union leaders for a six-cent package entwined in red tape and conditional clauses.

Admittedly, this deal was a major crack in the united front which the AFL and CIO unions had presented to the packers in last year's negotiations.

The UPWA, which represents the bulk of the packinghouse workers in the plants, was staggered at first by news of the cheap AFL settlement. But when the packers offered this same six-cent package, the UPWA's answer was a firm "No," followed by preparations for strike action.

THE UPWA is demanding a substantial wage increase in the form of a \$3,000 guaranteed annual wage. Beside boosting the pay of all workers, and especially those in the lowest brackets, this annual wage would have the effect of removing much of the job insecurity, seasonal layoffs and part-time work which plagues workers in the industry.

Meanwhile, "Operation Havoc" continued this week in plants across the country. One day, a stoppage in beef-kill in the Swift beef-kill in Moultrie, Ga.; the next day a slowdown of the sliced bacon department at Cudahy's in Omaha; followed by a walk-out of half the Armour plant in Chicago.

The frantic packers didn't know where things would break out next. And often a carefully circulated rumor that the workers in a plant were going to stay home would end up with the entire force showing up for work.

"The packers are beginning to feel the squeeze," declared one union leader, "and we're ready to squeeze a lot harder."

Wool Firm Aims To Cut Wages

BOSTON, Mass. — The American Woolen Co. announcing it has served notice of cancellation of its contract with the CIO's Textile Workers Union revealing that its object is a wage cut.

The 60-day notice will cancel on March 15 the pact reached after a strike last year.

"We are preparing and will submit to the unions specific suggestions for reducing our unit wage costs," declared a statement of the company. The company claims to suffer a disadvantage in competition with other woolen firms.

The union's wage conference last Sunday rejected a wage cut but expressed readiness to renew the old pact without a raise.



100 Neighborhood Peace Groups To Hold Conference Jan. 13

One hundred neighborhood women's peace groups in Brooklyn have called a Brooklyn Women's Conference for Peace for this Sunday from 12 to 5 p.m. at the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave., Brooklyn.

Speakers will include Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Mrs. Charlota Bass, former editor and publisher, California Daily Eagle; Dr. Philip Morrison, atomic physicist, Cornell; Dr. Randolph Smith, director of the Little Red School House and Elizabeth Irwin High School; Harold Mehling, news editor, Compass; Mrs. Enid Taylor, executive secretary of the Committee for Interracial Day Camping, and Mrs. Lillian Levine, Brooklyn psychologist.

The groups sponsoring the conference, together with the Brooklyn Peace Council, are made up of women who have different political convictions and religious faiths, but they all agree that peace is the family's deepest need. This conference is announced

Wisconsinites Pray for Halt In Korean War

MADISON, Wisc.

Eighteen of the 27 readers asked by the Wisconsin State Journal to submit their prayers for the New Year asked for the end of the Korean war and for world peace.

Typical of the pleas was that of Mrs. Eleanor Rifleman, wife of a GI home from Korea.

Her prayer, published with the others on Christmas Day, went: "My Christmas prayer is for peace so that all families everywhere in the world can be together again. I pray for peace so that the Korean civilians and all other innocent victims of war can return to normal life."

Armella Geier, 12, wrote: "I pray for the Korean War to end and for peace to come to the world."

Stan Grinnings, mail man, wrote: "I pray for help in getting this

not only for delegates and observers from organizations, but for individual women concerned about peace.

PANELS

There will be four panels.

Panel I—Effects of War Tensions on Children and Family Life—Atom Bombs; Atom Bomb Drills; Dog Tags; Television, Radio, Movies and Comic Books; How To Teach Children Peace, Brotherhood and Security.

Panel II—Economic Cost of the War—Cost of Living; Rising Taxes and Wage Freezes; Guns vs. Butter; Battleships and Schools; War Services or Social Services; Does Peace Mean a Depression?

Panel III—The Effect of War Tensions on Democracy in the Home Front—The Right to Speak for Peace; Increase of Discrimination Against Minority Groups, especially the Negro People; Increase of Anti-Semitism; the Re-arming of Nazi Germany; Democracy Needs Peace to Flourish.

Panel IV—A Workshop on the Technique in Working for Peace in the Neighborhood.

doggone war over with so that the world can have peace."

Stuart Becker, attorney, wrote: "With so many others, I pray too that the Korean war might end."

And so it went.

Danes Back Demilitarized, United Germany

COPENHAGEN (Telepress).—"A united and demilitarized Germany must be of decisive interest for Denmark and every proposal which may contribute toward realization of this goal should therefore enjoy full support from the Danish side," writes the Danish Peace Partisans Committee in an open letter to the government.

Simultaneously it was announced that the total of Danish signatures on the Berlin peace appeal now stands at 138,805.

Decree on Lawyers Perils Right to Adequate Counsel

A DECREE of Federal Judge Carroll Hincks disbaring Harry Sacher and suspending Abraham Isserman for two years from practicing at attorneys in the federal courts in the New York Southern District was seen last week by the National Lawyers Guild as increasing the difficulty of persons charged with political offenses in getting adequate legal counsel.

The penalties were applied against the two lawyers following charges before the court that contempt citations levied against them as defense attorneys in the 1945 trial of the 11 national Communist leaders made them subject to disbarment and suspension.



HARRY SACHER

THE GUILD described as disquieting the judge's decision that Sacher's "fault" in defending the Communist leaders was not based on "venality" or "lack of fidelity to the interests of his clients," but rather from "a temperament which led to such excesses of zeal in representing his clients that it obscured his recognition of responsibility as an officer of the court."

The Canon of Professional Ethics of the Bar, the Guild pointed out, demands that a lawyer give "entire devotion to the interest of his client" and "warm zeal in the maintenance of defense of his rights" without "fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity."

In today's climate, the Guild added, "courageous advocacy is more necessary than ever."



ABRAHAM ISSERMAN

WIDOW OF NEGRO SLAIN BY COP SUES FOR \$250,000

Mrs. Albert Fields, widow of Henry Fields, slain May 26, 1952, by a Brooklyn policeman, yesterday instituted a civil suit against the City of New York and Patrolman Samuel Applebaum, the murderer, for \$250,000 in damages, it was announced by her attorneys.

Her suit charges that the murdered man had been driving his car along Osborne St. in Brooklyn last May when Patrolman Applebaum, at the wheel of a police car, rammed Fields into the curb. When Fields, who is Negro, got out of his auto, Applebaum shot him dead.

Mrs. Fields, who is represented by Negro-white counsel including attorneys William Podell, Lewis Flagg Sr., Jacob Schneider and Thomas Russell Jones, also charges in her suit that the killer-cop had a long record of "perpetrating vicious and cruel acts" against the Negro people of Brooklyn and that the city, knowing his record, refused to take action against him.

Mrs. Fields was 24 when her 26-year-old husband was murdered, at which time her four children were 4, 3, 2 and 1 years old. She has been forced to institute this suit, according to her attorneys, because the city comptroller has consistently refused to allow

her compensation for her loss. The Fields Case has aroused widespread protest among the people of Brooklyn.

The Brownsville Citizens Committee of One Thousand, chaired by Bishop Reginald Graft Barrow, has called a conference to achieve justice in the Fields Case for Saturday, at 1 p.m. in the Christ Church Cathedral, 56 Watkins at Clemenore. The conference plans to develop further action for justice and to organize city-wide protests against police brutality.

Israeli Cops Attack Rally on German Deal

JERUSALEM, Israeli.—Israeli police today attacked thousands of demonstrators protesting a deal with the rightwing Bonn government of West Germany. Nearly 400 demonstrators were arrested by the police, who used firehoses and clubs against the anti-Nazi rallies.

Police and troops had been massed in the streets surrounding the Knesset (Parliament) building to bar the protests.

As the Knesset assembled to renew debate on the question of German reparations, some 2,000 persons massed under the auspices of the Peace League and the Mapam party to demand that Israel refuse to negotiate with Western Germany.

Only about half of the Knesset's members turned out for tonight's session, but Premier David Ben Gurion, who favors negotiations with West Germany on Israel's claim for \$1,500,000,000 in reparations—said the debate would proceed on schedule.

WAGE TAX VOIDED

JACKSON, Mich. (FP).—The 1 percent tax on incomes enacted by the city of Saginaw to go in effect Jan. 1 was declared unconstitutional by Circuit Judge Boardman here.

KILL ANTI-LABOR BILL

FRESNO (FP).—The AFL has won its long fight to kill Fresno county's anti-noise parade ordinance, which was openly designed to prevent strike publicity by the National Farm Labor Union.

CRC URGES PROTEST ACTIONS IN MOORE SLAYING

PITTSBURGH. — The local Civil Rights Congress, in a leaflet distributed on the Hill, the most densely Negro-populated section of the city, termed the murder of the Negro Florida leader Harry T. Moore a "monstrous slaying" and declared the responsibility "lies at the doors of the White House and the Department of Justice in Washington."

"The same government authorities who go to Jim Crow Florida to vacation and relax are the ones who carry on a war program against the colored peoples of the world," the leaflet declares. The CRC points out that these authorities "are the same ones as those

who have indicted Negro leader Ben Carey." This refers to his indictment under the Smith Act last fall, together with five other Communists, including Steve Nelson, chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania.

The CRC urges protests to President Truman, demanding an end to the terror and punishment of the perpetrators, and to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Human Rights Commission, UNO, New York City, insisting she support the CRC petition on behalf of the American Negroes, entitled "We Charge Genocide."

Copies of the book on the petition may be obtained from the local CRC chapter, 510 Triangle Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa. Phone CI 1-5368.

Prudential Agents Picket Enmass

PITTSBURGH.—Striking agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Co. have been carrying out mass picketing demonstrations in front of the company's main office in the Wabash Bldg., at its office on Federal St., Northside, and branch offices in Dormont and Sharpsburg. The Wabash Bldg. office has been picketed daily since Dec. 1, when the strike began.

Carloads of strikers traversed the streets of nearby Swissvale, Wilkinsburg, Duquesne, Pitcairn, Trafford and Wall. The autos bore signs warning that "Any agent collecting for Prudential is a scab."

A union delegation to Mayor David L. Lawrence asked him to use his influence with the company to secure a settlement. Lawrence promised to write the concern but declared he could not "personally" intervene because the strike is nationwide.

The company has been running quarter page ads in the local papers, aimed to destroy the morale of the strikers.

The Pittsburgh Press, which featured the ads, ran provocative news stories on the demonstrations. One account was headed: Agents Mass Picketing Brings Police—Disorders Prevented at Wabash Bldg. There was in fact no disorder of any kind.

The company has obtained from

the county prothonotary a writ for the recovery of debit account) books from 22 of its district agents on strike. The books, valued at \$500 each, are essential for conducting business in the respective areas covered.

The men are represented by the AFL Insurance Agents International Union.

Meat Workers Get Wage Raise

PITTSBURGH. — Between 500 and 600 workers of the Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Co. received a six cent an hour raise as the result of the new agreement on a national scale between Armour & Co. and the AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen Union.

Union Truckers Fight Regional WSB Cut

PITTSBURGH.—Local 249, of the Teamsters International Union, has appealed to the National Wage Stabilization Board a recent decision of the regional board in Philadelphia, which allowed 2,000 truckers a raise of only nine cents an hour, compared to the 12½ cents conceded by their employers in collective bargaining. Labor members of the regional board voted for the full raise.

Four Win Release on Bail In Picket Line Frameup

PITTSBURGH.—Victories over frameups are precious in this Pittsburgh area, where so many workers have been railroaded to prison. And there was lots of rejoicing therefore when the four victims of the notorious New Kensington picket line frameup came out of

prison by court order this last weekend.

The four victims were freed by Supreme Court order after their unjust conviction on charges of "assault" and "affray" were reversed.

Three of the men got out on \$3,000 bonds furnished by the Local 65 Division of the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers of New York. They are Lester Peay and John Allen, two Negro workers, and Robert Smith, a white seaman.

"Doc" Harry Truitt, a dental technician, the fourth man, was freed on \$3,000 bonds supplied by his own friends.

The Supreme Court ordered the men's freedom several weeks ago, but the trial court stalled. And the men didn't get out until Saturday.

The high court ruled that the men had been denied a fair trial. They had been convicted on irrelevant red-baiting testimony by Matt Cvetic, the FBI labor spy, and other witnesses.

The actual "assault" evidence was negligible. Local 65, Wholesale & Warehouse workers, had placed a picket line in front of a New Kensington store that was connected with a scab warehouse company in New York. The picket line had the support of union coal miners. But one day when the miners had left the line some thugs attacked Smith, who was picketing alone.

Smith ran into the dental laboratories of "Doc" Truitt, who let the pickets use his washroom facilities. And the cops came in and arrested all the men they found there. One of the victims, John Allen, had just come in with a basket of washing his mother had done for the Truitt family.

Peay, a picket, was also in the laboratory when the cops came. And the cops and the courts railroaded Peay, Allen and Truitt to prison for four years on "assault" charges, and sent Smith away for 1½ to 3 years for "affray."

The four victims got more and more sympathy when it was learned that a group of New Kensington racketeers were behind the frame-up crowd. The racketeers, led by a millionaire gambler named Sam Mannerino, have been running the aluminum city in alliance with Democratic Party politicians and the Mellon financial interests.

Some clergymen then joined coal miners and progressive trade unionists in other industries in a movement for their release.

The four men lost the first round of their appeal, however, when the Superior Court (the lower appeals court) turned them down and refused to release them on bail.

Judge Blair Gunter, one of the Superior Court judges, was one of the original official sponsors of the spy, Matt Cvetic. He was chairman of the Americans Battling Communism group of Pittsburgh at the time.

The Supreme Court threw out the conviction, however by a 4 to 2 vote.

Lester Peay, who served his time at the Allegheny County Workhouse at Mlawnox, Pa., near Pittsburgh with Allen and Truitt, has lost weight. Prison treatment was rough and food was very bad. Robert Smith was kept at a prison farm.



Ex-Pittsburgher, War Prisoner, Tells of Christmas Cheer

PITTSBURGH. — Master Sergeant Kenneth K. Badkle, a former Pittsburgh boy, in a letter to his wife, written Christmas Eve from the POW Camp Pyoktong on the Yalu River in North Korea, says the Allied prisoners had a big Christmas menu, with a Christmas tree, were expecting "Santa Claus" later in the day. The menu included fried chicken, roast pork, mashed potatoes, coffee, fruit, nuts and wine, according to the Sun-

Telegraph, which published the story (Jan. 4).

His wife, Lois of Atlanta, Ga., had forwarded the letter to Badkle's parents, who live in nearby Mt. Lebanon.

"All the boys in the camp," he writes, "are praying constantly for peace for all the people of the world." He said that the prisoners play squad football and basketball during the day to keep in physical trim.

The newspaper also tells of a letter by another prisoner, Corporal Carl J. Raup, who was captured Nov. 28, 1950. The letter was to his mother.

Raup said they had a nice Thanksgiving and got Christmas presents. He said they were permitted to attend church services.

Price of Butter Nears Dollar Mark

ERIE, Pa.—Butter has hit the highest price in the history of this city.

In a survey made by the Erie Despatch the average price quoted by retail merchants was 95 cents a pound. One dealer, however, reported sales at \$1.05 a pound. All dealers expected the upward trend to continue.

The paper quotes an Associated Press despatch stating that dairy farmers are getting 72 cents out of every dollar spent for butter. This leaves 28 cents to be divided between the retailers and the big manufacturers and distributors like the National Dairy Corp., Beatrice Food Products Co., Borden's, etc. The financial statements of the latter concerns show they get the bigger slice.

Gas Workers Out

PITTSBURGH. — Several hundred workers in the distribution department of the Equitable Gas Co. staged a walkout Jan. 3 in protest against the discharge of a supervisor. The strikers, represented by District 50 of the United Mine Workers, do street and service work.

Pittsburgh Steelworker Tells How Trust Cuts Pay

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9.—A roller's helper in one of the big Homestead mills of the U. S. Steel Corp. was telling me how the Steel Trust's "incentive" pay schemes are used to break down union wage rates.

In this mill the worker's regular pay is based on the union's 1952 hourly rates.

His "incentive" pay for production over the average is based on 1936 non union rates. The union did not win recognition until 1937, when union rates were set.

Under the "incentive" plan the worker is credited with an extra hour or even an extra two or three hours work if his production exceeds the norm by certain amounts. This extra production is paid for at an hourly "incentive" wage basis. But this "incentive" hourly rate is less than half the union rates of today because it is based on the regular hourly rates paid in 1936.

Workers would get several hundred dollars more every year if the "incentive" pay were jacked up to present-day union standards. That is one reason why the men are backing the union's demand for full union participation in the fixing of "incentive" pay systems.

The bosses' incentive plans are speed-up devices. Workers are always hoping they will get paid for

two or three more "incentive" hours. But in actual practice they usually get only a few crumbs, if anything extra at all.

The bosses have many ways of tricking the men under the "incentive" plans. And a Homestead open hearth worker was telling me how the trick was pulled on his gang.

This open hearth worker was on a big modern furnace that put out an average of 225 tons a heat during the first period of the Korean war. The job took 11 to 11½ hours. This meant it was finished by the men on the next shift, or "turn."

The bosses then pulled a fast one. They asserted that they just couldn't get enough scrap steel to charge the furnace to the required amount. They could only supply some 135,000 pounds of scrap for each heat, they said. This meant less production, but it also took less time. And the time for each heat went down to about seven and one half hours.

The bosses then asked the men how they would like to go on a new "incentive" plan. They would get "incentive" pay for the time they saved if they turned out the heat in less than seven and a half hours.

The men accepted. Then the bosses suddenly began supplying so much scrap—some 225,000

pounds more—that the men had to work much harder and turn out much more production. But they couldn't finish the heat in time to get a cent of "incentive" pay.

Men would like the rank and file union members to have some say on this "incentive" business. They don't want to leave everything up to President Philip Murray and his staff officials. They remember that Murray approved the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.'s "incentive" plan now going into effect.

This J. & L. plan fixes the "normal" work day load at 74 percent of the theoretical capacity of the equipment the worker uses. The J. & L. bosses are the sole judges of the equipment's capacity.

The "incentive" pay or bonus begins after the 74 percent, it increases until the possible 100 percent is reached, giving the worker a maximum incentive bonus of 35 percent.

This 100 percent is in practice unattainable. It is based on theoretically perfect operating conditions. The 74 percent is also generally impossible to achieve because of the many complications in steel production.

The system is a trick to sweat the workers for the profits of the Mellon family, which controls the J. & L. mills.

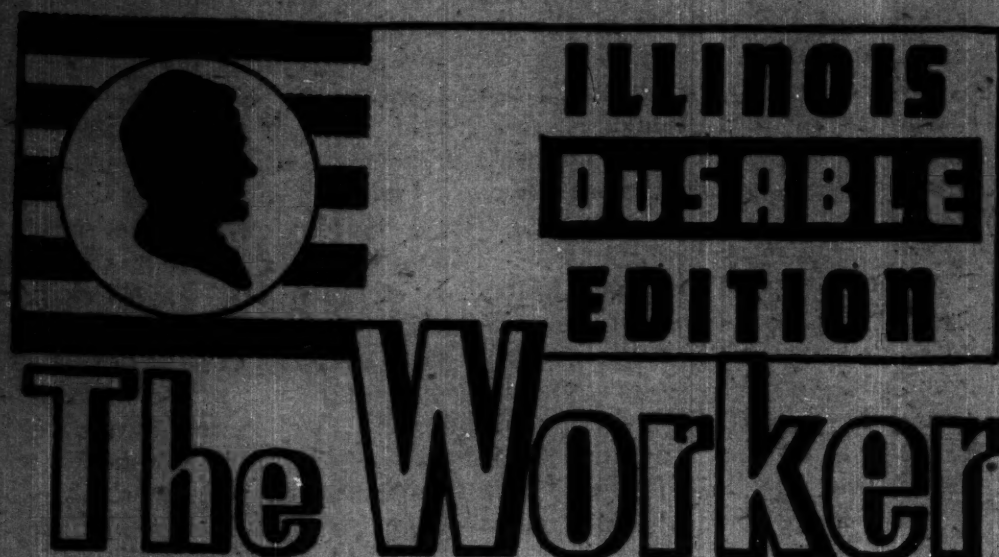
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How War Mobilizer Wilson Led in Union-Busting Plot

See Page 4



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'WE NEED MORE MONEY'

Here's How Steelworkers See Crucial Fight Against Freeze

Wages Are Key Question Here, Many Demand FEPC in Contract

By SYLVIA ALEXANDER

SOUTH CHICAGO. Steelworkers in this area have no intention of trading their wage fight for a "Dear Phil" letter from President Truman.

They indicated as much in mill gate interviews with *The Worker* this week both in South Chicago and on the other side of the Indiana line.

"I think the men in the mill would be willing to go out on strike to get 18 1/2 cents," declared Eddie Sloan, 600 Bowen, who pours steel at the U. S. Steel South Works. "My opinion is we should."

LIKE so many other workers who were queried, Sloan expressed extreme distrust in the Wage Stabilization Board and uneasiness over the fact that the steel case has been placed in the hands of the federal wage freeze agency.

Ike Keiser of Gary, who works in the open hearth, voiced the common outcry of steelworkers and their families against the run-away prices.

"I know the living standard here has gone down, not up," he declared, thoughtfully choosing his words. "I blame it all on the middle in Washington. I think it's time for people here to get off their tails, in plain language and do something!"

WAGES were the critical question with every man interviewed. But some workers spoke out on such burning issues as a FEPC clause in the steel contract—a demand which is not included in the

22 points officially presented by the steel union, although it has been emphasized strongly by such locals as No. 1010 at Inland Steel.

"The FEPC should have been included," in the opinion of R. L. Carter, a Negro member of Local 65 at South Works.

A man with obviously advanced education and training, Carter is a janitor. He pointed out that "there is no equality of employment" in the mills.

"A raise is essential," he said, "but if we strike, we should include FEPC and fight for that as well, so that we have something when we're through."

OTHERS such as Tom Morales, 1131 W. Madison, a young Mexican-American worker at U. S. Steel, stressed that "we need more money."

A strongly-built scarfer, Charles Torres, who lives at 3800 Marquette in Gary and works at the Inland mill, declared:

"We need every cent we can get. They should give us enough to live on or cut prices in half."

Torres was insistent that the steelworkers can not afford to back down at the end of the present "cool-off" which was accepted by union leaders last week at the convention in Atlantic City.

"I think we should go out on strike after the 45 days if they do not give us enough or if they do not put prices down," he said.

HOWEVER, a different view was voiced by C. E. Lien, 4923

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Cedar, Hammond, who stated that "the 45-day delay is a good idea."

Lien figured that the WSB will come through with a fair offer which he considered to be "about a dollar a day and other things like vacations and pensions."

"I'm in favor of trying to get the 18 1/2 cents—while we're at it, we should ask for 25 cents," said Oliver Rust, a middle-aged worker, who was questioned at the gate of the big mill in South Chicago. "That is what we need at least."

RUST told of the complaints by his wife on the night before about the high cost of living.

"I'm a boilermaker," he added, "and they had me on helper's pay for two years. I just got my rate

back, but it still isn't enough."

He reasoned that "an eight-cent increase, if that is what the WSB would give us, is worse than nothing" because it would soon be eaten up by price increases.

JAMES E. HODGES, 3201 Dunes Highway, Gary, works in the Inland cold strip mill. He recalled that he had been in the '49 steel strike "and if we could win on pensions and insurance, we should be able to win on wages."

"If they give us five to eight cents," he declared, "it would never be enough."

"If we're going to strike, we should go ahead and do it and get it over with. I think we could get more out of a strike than out of the government."

Peace Action

Seniors' Bulletin

The Senior Citizens for Peace will have the first issue of their monthly bulletin, "The Senior Citizen" out this week, according to chairman Warren Lamson.

Friendship Book

Some 140 people who attended a peace cabaret given by the young people in UE-FE Local 141, International Harvester twine mill, all signed the Peace and Friendship Book which is to be sent eventually to youth overseas.

Another 20 young people signed at Christmas parties given by Mine-Mill Local 758. A special volume of the book is being prepared by a group of young steel workers, who are constructing the binding with a steel plaque decorated with a peace symbol.

Nearing to Speak

Scott Nearing, economist, author, educator, will speak Jan. 21-25 in a series of nightly lectures on topics relating to war and peace. The series at 410 S. Michigan, Room 212, is sponsored by the Swedish Educational League.

Labor Peace Plans

A group of 30 top trade union leaders met informally last Saturday to discuss ways and methods of projecting the fight for peace through the trade union movement. A continuations committee was set up which will soon have an announcement.

Festival for Peace

An all-day festival for peace, followed by a splash party in the evening was scheduled for Saturday, Jan. 12 by the Young Adult Group of the Halsted St. Institutional Church, 1935 S. Halsted.

Parley on Arms

The Committee for Peaceful Alternatives is planning a regional institute on the question of disarmament to be held here in March with peace leaders from Midwest states.

290 Signatures

In a few hours last Sunday, a young couple collected 290 signatures on the South Side on the APC petition calling for a peace agreement among the major powers.

FAMILIES ARE SMALLER

The average number of persons per household in 1950 was only 3.39, as compared with 3.67 for 1940 and 4.01 in 1930.

MORE WOMEN NOW WORK

In 1950 the 43.8 million men in the labor force accounted for 72.6 percent of it; the 16.3 million women for 27.4 percent. In 1900 women were only 18.3 percent of the total; in 1940, 24.3 percent.

Bring in First Results of Petition Campaign for Major Power Agreement

See Back Page

Protest Treatment Of Deportee Held On Ellis Island

CHICAGO. — Chicago workers and labor leaders this week denounced Attorney General J. Howard McGrath for his treatment of Martin Young, a former Chicago labor leader held for deportation on Ellis Island in a ward that houses perverts and the insane.

Immediately after word reached Chicago of the treatment of Martin Young, a protest resolution was passed unanimously by stewards at the McCormick Works of the International Harvester, members of Local 108, FE-UE. Also a blistering telegram was sent to McGrath by Ernest DeMaio, district president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Sworn statements issued by Martin Young described four separate instances of Immigration Service guards hurling mentally deranged and sexually perverted deportees into a cabin with him and a 16-year-old youth, a stow-away.

ON ONE of these occasions, a man just released from an insane asylum was brought to the cabin. This man, incoherent in his speech, doubled in a jack-knife position, according to Mr. Young's statement, and handled his sex organs for six hours until he was removed.

The pervert was removed only after Mr. Young had succeeded in reaching his attorney by phone and threatened an Immigration Service medical doctor with an expose to the press at Mr. Young's hearing the next day.

Martin Young was arrested in deportation proceedings on Oct. 26, 1951. He has been held on Ellis Island for eight weeks and denied bail, despite rulings of 14 federal judges that bail pending deportation proceedings is in order.

MARTIN YOUNG, now 46, is married to an American citizen and the father of two sons, four and 10. He came to this land, an orphan, from Russia, when 15. He later became a union organizer of Philadelphia hosiery workers, New Jersey textile workers, steel workers and miners in Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Shop stewards at International Harvester's McCormick works in Chicago castigated McGrath for the "vicious treatment given a prisoner in your hands," and demanded an "end to the bestial practice of quartering sexual maniacs with Martin Young." The unanimously adopted statement was signed by Matt Halas, president of Local 108.

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Ernest DeMaio wired Attorney General J. Howard McGrath:

"That he should not have been released on bail long ago is illegal and unjustifiable. That he should be thrown into a ward housing degenerates and perverts is intolerable. It is suggestive of an American Buchenwald."

Mr. DeMaio called for Martin Young's release on bail, an apology from McGrath, and an open investigation of conditions on Ellis Island.

The Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born urged letters requesting that Martin Young be released immediately on bail. Communications and protests are to be addressed to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, D. C.

Back Nigerian Victim of Jimcra Assault

CHICAGO. — Broad University of Chicago campus support gathered this week behind a Nigerian student, Analiefo Adibuah, who was severely beaten for trying to shop in a liquor store near the campus.

Charges of assault against the bartender were scheduled to be heard in Grand Crossing Police Court on Jan. 11.

Charges against a drunken patron in the Drexel Pub, 855 E. 55th, who started the attack on the Negro student, "disappeared" under mysterious circumstances. Although Adibuah had him arrested along with the bartender, police later denied that they knew anything about this drunken patron or that he was ever involved.

ADIBUAH, a student in mathematical biophysics, stopped at the tavern on Dec. 7 to buy some ginger ale. A customer at the bar made several insulting anti-Negro remarks.

He then hit at Adibuah without provocation. John Carroll, the bartender, then joined in the assault, striking Adibuah on the back of the head.

When the Nigerian student returned later with friends to ask for an explanation, they were assaulted by the bartender and patrons in the tavern.

Campus groups immediately formed a committee to defend Adibuah and university authorities as well as the Student Government agreed to join in the defense.

Campus organizations supported a program for boycotting the tavern where the attack took place and for a mobilization in the courtroom when the case comes up for trial.



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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

STEELWORKER TELLS WHY MEN IN HILLS WON'T BUY TRUMAN'S WAR PROGRAM

By A MILLHAND

Several miles north and west of the Calumet steel mills lie the sprawling Chicago stockyards. On days when the wind is right the stink of the yards mixes with the gases and smoke from the open hearths and blast furnaces, but steelworkers go about their work, having learned to live with it. However the stench coming across the nation from Washington, D.C., really is unbearable.

Try as hard as he can, Phil Murray cannot sell the steelworkers the stinking mess emanating from our nation's capital. The men of the mills are fed up with the corruption, crime, high prices, high taxes, frozen wages, and above all the mess our warmakers have made in Korea.

If Phil Murray really wanted to know how the steelworkers feel about the administration's war program, let him get down among the men who make up the membership of the United Steelworkers of America. Let him ask: Are you willing to make more sacrifices in these times of "National Emergency"? The workers will answer: "No! What emergency?"

THAT IS WHY 18,000 Inland Steel workers and thousands of others in U.S. Steel's Gary and South Works and other mills in this area marched off the job prior to the opening of negotiations in protest against attempted wage cuts, company arrogance, and worsening conditions. That is why only a handful of workers in each mill have subscribed to the payroll war savings bonds program even after a second and a third drive.

Growing numbers of workers in this steel center are beginning to draw some deep-going conclusions about a war program that is so enthusiastically supported by the profit-hungry Steel Trust, and a President who boasted that he will use the Taft-Hartley Law to keep them from fighting for their just

demands across the bargaining table.

Many of them are beginning to wonder what Phil Murray is doing in the President's corner. Although they back their union all the way, even to the point of strike, to obtain a much needed wage increase and the other 21 demands of their union, there is a deep resentment and growing criticism of the policies of the international union leadership.

This can also be heard from the ranks of local officers, grievance men, and stewards who were among Murray's most vocal supporters.

NEGRO STEELWORKERS are very critical of Murray's support to our Florida-vacationing President. They see through the phony Truman FEPC order, when he refuses to move against those responsible for the killing of one of their leaders, Harry Moore, in Mims, Florida.

But above all, they are fed up with the low-paying jobs, the lily-white departments, and the insulting disregard of seniority

rights on the part of the steel bosses. They are asking what business is it of theirs to support a war program that consistently asks them to make the greatest sacrifice. They want a substantial down-payment on that promised equality and freedom now—not in 50 or a hundred years.

Steelworkers do not as yet see that our government is the main source of the war danger, but they do see that the Truman Administration together with the Steel Trust is the source of their bread-and-butter problems.

And just as a year ago in a poll conducted at the gates of U.S. Steel's South Works hundreds of steelworkers have expressed their overwhelming desire for peace and the end of a war economy; and just as hundreds have signed the Stockholm Petition against the atom bomb—so today thousands of steelworkers stand ready to speak out against the war maker. In the fight for peace that will develop in 1952, we will find that the men from the steel mills will be in there pitching on the rest team.

Urge Action on Pensions, Jobs, Peace at Conference on Aged

CHICAGO.—The pension and job demands of Chicago's aged are making themselves felt despite efforts of officials and social agencies to keep the senior citizens docile and disorganized.

A second meeting was scheduled to be held this month following the criticism of a recent conference sponsored by the Chicago Recreation Commission and the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago.

This parley, held on Dec. 27, failed to carry out pledges which had been made to old age groups to discuss a national old age pen-

sion, job guarantees for elderly persons who wish to continue working, the necessity of bringing about a peace-time economy, ending discrimination against the Negro people and other minorities.

THE PROMISE to take up these questions was made to leaders of established groups which were asked to help in bringing representatives of the aged to the conference. Among these groups are the Old Age Assistance Union, the Forget-Me-Not Club of the Volunteers of America, the Hamilton Park Adult Recreation Club.

Warren Lamson, president of the OAAU, charged that the conference leaders had refused to discuss the basic issues facing the aged.

A similar conference held a year ago adopted resolutions calling upon President Truman and Congress to seek a peace agreement, to divert huge armaments spending to social improvements and a national old age pension.

THIS YEAR, these issues were by-passed in what Lamson called "an effort to keep the aged out of all struggles for a better life and to lead them into accepting the playing of games, community singing a self-provided lunch of coffee and rolls, in place of a struggle for better provision by the federal and state governments."

The parley concluded with the setting up of a council and a continuations committee which will meet this month.

Another conference on The Problems of the Aging will be held on Jan. 15 at the Hamilton Hotel, sponsored by the Chicago Church Federation.

HIT TRIBUNE SMEAR AGAINST UN PETITION ON GENOCIDE

CHICAGO.—Lester Davis, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois, this week answered with facts a Chicago Tribune editorial which tried to attack the petition on genocide against the Negro people in the U. S. as made up of "shameful lies."

The petition which was being presented to the United Nations in Paris by CRC national secretary William L. Paterson, contains a closely-documented indictment of U. S. violation of the UN Convention on Genocide in its treatment of the Negro people.

In his letter to Chicago Tribune publisher Robert R. McCormick, Davis demanded: "Are you trying to make us believe that the facts of Jimcra, segregation and government-condoned violence against the Negro people are 'shameful lies'?"

HE CITED some of the recent examples of the process of genocide, as typified by the bomb-slaying of Harry T. Moore and his wife, leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Florida.

Davis' letter was in answer to a Tribune editorial of Dec. 22, headed "The Genocide Trap."

"Your editorial," said Davis, "is characteristic of the story of the man who, after seeing a giraffe for the first time, remarked, 'There ain't no such animal.'"

Davis blasted the Tribune's claim that "minority groups would invoke it (the UN Genocide Convention) as a handy means of blackmailing preferential treatment out of their fellow citizens."

THE REPLY of the CRC leader stated that far from seeking "preferential treatment," the Negro

people of the U. S. have been placed in a position of having to fight "to live in simple dignity and to earn a living."

Davis hit back at the attempt of the reactionary Chicago paper to show the charge of genocide against the U. S. as a plot by the Negro people.

"The Negro people are not seeking to discredit their country," write Davis, "But what can they think of a government which condones lynchings, bombings and mob violence against them?"

"They seek to make it a good country for all people, free from terror of fascist violence like that which threatened Dr. Julian, took the life of NAACP leader Harry T. Moore and destroyed the Cicero home of Harry Clark."

LIFE SPAN COMPARED

Life expectancy for non-whites in the U. S. is 60 years, compared with 68 years for whites.

What's On?

THE FILM FORUM presents: "The Rainbow" plus 4 late documentaries from the USSR, Jan. 18-19. Showings are 8:15 p.m. every Friday evening at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., and every Saturday evening at the Progressive Party Hall, 306 E. 43rd St.

WE'RE celebrating Heshiah Clamen's 65th birthday Saturday, January 12, (after the movie) from 10:30 p.m. until 1:30 a.m. at 306 E. 43rd St. Refreshments, dancing, fun. Donation 50 cents. Proceeds to Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council. Be sure to come!

HEAR, John Pittman, Foreign Editor of The Worker, will make a radio broadcast on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27, 12:30 p.m. at 330 S. Marshfield. Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press. All readers of The Worker are invited.

THE FILM FORUM

presents

'The Rainbow'

Plus a late

Documentary from the USSR

Fri., Jan. 18, 8:15 p.m.

at People's Auditorium

2457 W. Chicago

Sat., Jan. 19, 8:15 p.m.

at Progressive Party Hall

306 E. 43rd St.

Stop - and - Go Strikes Hit Meat Packing Deal

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

PRODUCTION in the nation's packing plants flickered on-again off-again this week as the local unions of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers heightened a campaign of stop-and-go strike tactics.

It was the union's way of telling the packers "No deal" on the six-cent wage offer which was accepted by the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and denounced by the UPWA.

Every day this week brought news that this plant or that department was down. The guerilla warfare was being carried out with precision and surprise.

HERE IN CHICAGO, a newly-created 25-man strike strategy committee stood by, empowered by the union to take nationwide, chain-wide or local action of any type in order to crack the wage deadlock in packing.

The big packers had expected easy sailing after making a deal with the AFL union leaders for a six-cent package entwined in red tape and conditional clauses.

Admittedly, this deal was a major crack in the united front which the AFL and CIO unions had presented to the packers in last year's negotiations.

The UPWA, which represents the bulk of the packinghouse workers in the plants, was staggered at first by news of the cheap AFL settlement. But when the packers offered this same six-cent, the UPWA's answers was a firm "No", followed by preparations for strike action.

THE UPWA is demanding a substantial wage increase in the form of a \$3,000 guaranteed annual wage. Beside boosting the pay of all workers, and especially those in the lowest brackets, this annual wage would have the effect of removing much of the job insecurity, seasonal layoffs and part-time work which plagues workers in the industry.

Meanwhile, "Operation Havoc" continued this week in plants across the country. One day, a stoppage in beef-kill in the Swift beef-kill in Moultrie, Ga.; the next day a slowdown of the sliced bacon department at Cudahy's in Omaha; followed by a walk-out of half the Armour plant in Chicago.

The frantic packers didn't know where things would break out next. And often a carefully circulated rumor that the workers in a plant were going to stay home would end up with the entire force showing up for work.

"The packers are beginning to feel the squeeze," declared one union leader, "and we're ready to squeeze a lot harder."

Wool Firm Aims To Cut Wages

BOSTON, Mass. — The American Woolen Co. announcing it has served notice of cancellation of its contract with the CIO's Textile Workers Union revealing that its object is a wage cut.

The 60-day notice will cancel on March 15 the pact reached after a strike last year.

"We are preparing and will submit to the unions specific suggestions for reducing our unit wage costs," declared a statement of the company. The company claims to suffer a disadvantage in competition with other woolen firms.

The union's wage conference last Sunday rejected a wage cut but expressed readiness to renew the old pact without a raise.



100 Neighborhood Peace Groups To Hold Conference Jan. 13

One hundred neighborhood women's peace groups in Brooklyn have called a Brooklyn Women's Conference for Peace for this Sunday from 12 to 5 p.m. at the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave., Brooklyn.

Speakers will include Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Mrs. Charlotte Bass, former editor and publisher, California Daily Eagle; Dr. Philip Morrison, atomic physicist, Cornell; Dr. Randolph Smith, director of the Little Red School House and Elizabeth Irwin High School; Harold Mehling, news editor, Compass; Mrs. Enid Taylor, executive secretary of the Committee for Interracial Day Camping, and Mrs. Lillian Levine, Brooklyn psychologist.

The groups sponsoring the conference, together with the Brooklyn Peace Council, are made up of women who have different political convictions and religious faiths, but they all agree that peace is the family's deepest need. This conference is announced

not only for delegates and observers from organizations, but for individual women concerned about peace.

PANELS.

There will be four panels.

Panel I—Effects of War Tensions on Children and Family Life—Atom Bombs; Atom Bomb Drills; Dog Tags; Television; Radio; Movies and Comic Books; How To Teach Children Peace, Brotherhood and Security.

Panel II—Economic Cost of the War—Cost of Living; Rising Taxes and Wage Freezes; Guns vs. Butter; Battleships and Schools; War Services or Social Services; Does Peace Mean a Depression?

Panel III—The Effect of War Tensions on Democracy in the Home Front—The Right to Speak for Peace; Increase of Discrimination Against Minority Groups, especially the Negro People; Increase of Anti-Semitism; the Re-arming of Nazi Germany; Democracy Needs Peace to Flourish.

Panel IV—A Workshop on the Technique in Working for Peace in the Neighborhood.

Wisconsinites Pray for Halt In Korean War

MADISON, Wisc.

Eighteen of the 27 readers asked by the Wisconsin State Journal to submit their prayers for the New Year asked for the end of the Korean war and for world peace.

Typical of the pleas was that of Mrs. Eleanor Rifelman, wife of a GI home from Korea.

Her prayer, published with the others on Christmas Day, went: "My Christmas prayer is for peace so that all families everywhere in the world can be together again. I pray for peace so that the Korean civilians and all other innocent victims of war can return to normal life."

Armella Geier, 12, wrote: "I pray for the Korean War to end and for peace to come to the world."

Stan Crimmins, mail man, wrote: "I pray for help in getting this

doggone war over with so that the world can have peace."

Stuart Becker, attorney, wrote: "With so many others, I pray too that the Korean war might end."

And so it went.

Danes Back Demilitarized, United Germany

COPENHAGEN (Tele-

press).—"A united and demilitarized Germany must be of decisive interest for Denmark and every proposal which may contribute toward realization of this goal should therefore enjoy full support from the Danish side," writes the Danish Peace Partisans Committee in an open letter to the government.

Simultaneously it was announced that the total of Danish signatures on the Berlin peace appeal now stands at 138,605.

Decree on Lawyers Perils Right to Adequate Counsel

A DECREE of Federal Judge Carroll Hincks disbaring Harry Sacher and suspending Abraham Isserman for two years from practicing at attorneys in the federal courts in the New York Southern District was seen last week by the National Lawyers Guild as increasing the difficulty of persons charged with political offenses in getting adequate legal counsel.

The penalties were applied against the two lawyers following charges before the court that contempt citations levied against them as defense attorneys in the 1945 trial of the 11 national Communist leaders made them subject to disbarment and suspension.

THE GUILD described as disquieting the judge's decision that Sacher's "fault" in defending the Communist leaders was not based on "venality" or "lack of fidelity to the interests of his clients," but rather from "a temperament which led to such excesses of zeal in representing his clients that it obscured his recognition of responsibility as an officer of the court." The Canon of Professional Ethics of the Bar, the Guild pointed out, demands that a lawyer give "entire devotion to the interest of his client" and "warm zeal in the maintenance of defense of his rights" without "fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity."

In today's climate, the Guild added, "courageous advocacy is more necessary than ever."



WIDOW OF NEGRO SLAIN BY COP SUES FOR \$250,000

Mrs. Albert Fields, widow of Henry Fields, slain May 26, 1952, by a Brooklyn policeman, yesterday instituted a civil suit against the City of New York and Patrolman Samuel Applebaum, the murderer, for \$250,000 in damages, it was announced by her attorneys.

Her suit charges that the murdered man had been driving his car along Osborne St. in Brooklyn last May when Patrolman Applebaum, at the wheel of a police car, rammed Fields into the curb. When Fields, who is Negro, got out of his auto, Applebaum shot him dead.

Mrs. Fields, who is represented by Negro-white counsel including attorneys William Podell, Lewis Flagg Sr., Jacob Schneider and Thomas Russell Jones, also charges in her suit that the killer-cop had a long record of "perpetrating vicious and cruel acts" against the Negro people of Brooklyn and that the city, knowing his record, refused to take action against him.

Mrs. Fields was 24 when her 26-year-old husband was murdered, at which time her four children were 4, 3, 2 and 1 years old. She has been forced to institute this suit, according to her attorneys, because the city comptroller has consistently refused to allow

her compensation for her loss. The Fields Case has aroused widespread protest among the people of Brooklyn.

The Brownsville Citizens Committee of One Thousand, chaired by Bishop Reginald Grant Barrow, has called a conference to achieve justice in the Fields Case for Saturday, at 1 p.m. in the Christ Church Cathedral, 56 Watkins at Clemenore. The conference plans to develop further action for justice and to organize city-wide protests against police brutality.

Israeli Cops Attack Rally on German Deal

JERUSALEM, Israeli.—Israeli police today attacked thousands of demonstrators protesting a deal with the rightwing Bonn government of West Germany. Nearly 400 demonstrators were arrested by the police, who used firehoses and clubs against the anti-Nazi rallies.

Police and troops had been massed in the streets surrounding the Knesset (Parliament) building to bar the protests.

As the Knesset assembled to renew debate on the question of German reparations, some 2,000 persons massed under the auspices of the Peace League and the Mapam party to demand that Israel refuse to negotiate with Western Germany.

Only about half of the Knesset's members turned out for tonight's session, but Premier David Ben Gurion—who favors negotiations with West Germany on Israel's claim for \$1,500,000,000 in reparations—said the debate would proceed.

WAGE TAX VOIDED

JACKSON, Mich. (FP).—The 1 percent tax on incomes enacted by the city of Saginaw to go in effect Jan. 1 was declared unconstitutional by Circuit Judge Boardman here.

KILL ANTI-LABOR BILL

FRESNO (FP).—The AFL has won its long fight to kill Fresno county's anti-noise parade ordinance, which was openly designed to prevent strike publicity by the National Labor Union.

32 Women in Reese Maternity Ward Send Peace Plea to Truman

CHICAGO.—Thirty-two mothers of new-born babes at the Michael Reese Hospital this week sent President Truman a plea for peace on behalf of their infants and themselves.

The letter was drafted and circulated through the maternity wards by a group of Negro and white women.

They told the President: "The greatest single need of all our newly-born children is a world at peace."

They added: "The truce negotiations in Korea must be successful. End the Korean war now!"

The letter, signed by all 32, was written on the back of a hospital temperature record, the largest sheet of paper they could find.

One of the mothers said that the only three on the entire maternity floor who refused to sign were women in the \$25-a-day private rooms, the so-called Meyers House.



THE Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council have the City Hall in a tizzy over their fight against renewal of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company's franchise. The franchise is causing concern among a lot of people who want the new franchise, if it is signed, to contain some guarantees against the repeated phone rate boosts.

However, the printers are sore because the Illinois Bell has its Redbook printed at R. R. Donnelly Co., the only big open-shop printing firm in town. This firm, by the way, is headed by Charles C. Haffner, recently appointed by Mayor Kennelly as coordinator of "civilian defense."

INDICATIVE of the sentiment in steel are the changes which workers at the Inland plant in Indiana Harbor are making on stickers put out by the union which calls for a 30 cent pay hike. Many of these stickers have been altered with a pencil to read, "80 cents." Which is no joke.

LAST month's issue of "Implement and Tractors," the farm equipment industry's trade journal, revealed some interesting facts about speed-up in the industry. The magazine disclosed that between 1945 and 1950, the so-called productivity of tractor workers "jumped from 2.5 to 4 tractors per thousand man-hours." Workers are comparing that 12 percent a year increase in output to the two percent wage increase they got last year. Said the UE-FE: "If tractor workers' living standards had kept pace with their increased man-hour output, they'd have average hourly wages now of \$2.95." Actually, they are about a buck an hour short.

Leavitt and North.

The National Groups Peace Council, the coordinating body, called on each group to hold an assembly this month. The Council this week issued a bulletin, "Six Hundred Million Have Said, 'We Want Peace!'" in which plans and methods in the campaign were outlined.

Bring in First Results of Petition Campaign of Major Power Agreement

ARGO CITIZENS GROUP PUTS REP. McVEY ON RECORD FOR 5-POWER PEACE PACT

ARGO, Ill.—A group of five Argo citizens last week secured a pledge from Republican Rep. William E. McVey that he would support a Five-Power Pact for peace. "You can quote me on that," he said.

The group, headed by Florence Gowgiel, talked to Rep. McVey for an hour and a half at his home and told him they would "judge him not by what he says but by what he does in Congress."

Rep. McVey was apologetic to the group for having voted for large-scale military appropriations. He said he believes now he made a mistake but that he was convinced at the time "that our boys in Korea needed it."

The group pressed him for support of a Five-Power Agreement. When Rep. McVey balked at the idea of including People's China in such a pact, Mrs. Gowgiel told him:

"How dare anyone keep one-fourth of humanity out of any such decision?"

CHICAGO.—First results of the petition campaign for a peace agreement among the major powers were coming in this week, particularly from nationally groups which have taken a head start in this drive.

Thousands of these signatures, to be accumulated during the next two weeks, will be brought to Washington on Jan. 30.

Some of the groups cooperating in the campaign are planning to send their best signature-getters to represent them in Washington at the national assembly for peace which will gather there with the first batch of petitions.

THE PETITION issued by the Illinois Assembly of the American

Crusade appeared this week in time for the Jan. 11 meeting of active workers which was to mark the formal launching of the campaign.

Separate petitions had previously been issued by the Jewish-American and Greek-American peace committees, by the youth, women's and senior citizens' organizations for peace.

The APC this week prepared peace kits containing essential materials to be used in the drive. Along with the petitions, there are leaflets explaining why the campaign was launched and a series of questions and answers for study and use by canvassers.

THE Education Committee of the APC met last week at the home of Prof. Anatol Rappaport and planned the preparation of some of the campaign materials. One of the projects will be a pamphlet describing what could possibly take place at a meeting of representatives of the major powers.

Following the Jan. 11 meeting, a series of rallies were scheduled by the various cooperating peace groups where the petition campaign will be emphasized.

The Labor Peace Council will hold its meeting on Sunday, Feb. 24 at 4810 W. Cermak Rd., Cicero. The Polish-American Committee for Peace was to gather its supporters at a meeting on Jan. 20 at the Chopin Cultural Center,

SUB DRIVE LAGGING; NEIGHBORHOOD PRESS GROUP MEETS THIS WEEK TO SEEK CHANGE

CHICAGO.—A series of meetings of neighborhood Committees for Freedom of the Press this week gave promise that The Illinois-DuSable Worker sub campaign will really get under way at last.

The drive had lagged badly since the first week. Although there was a slight pick up this week, the total results are far behind schedule. Unless there is a mark change this week-end, the total of subs turned in is expected to be far short of the 500 goal set for Jan. 13.

John T. Bernard, chairman of the Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press, declared that the weakness of the drive thus far is "clearly a case of not enough work by not enough people."

"Those who have put out a little effort have something to show for it," he said. He cited the case of one pace-setter in Albany Park who has already secured 33 subs. An electrical worker brought in 18 subs.

Meanwhile, two neighborhood committees will hold meetings on the drive this Monday evening, Jan. 14. The West Side meeting is at Longshoremen's Hall, 1110 S. Oakley, and the North Side meeting will take place at Viking Hall, 3257 N. Sheffield.

A meeting of the South Side

Here's how we stand in the sub drive as of Monday Jan. 7:

38 New Subs
164 Total Subs In
1,836 Subs to Go

Committee for Freedom of the Press was slated for Jan. 10.

The next major target date in the drive is Sunday Jan. 27, the night of the big meeting to be held by the Illinois Committee at Plasterer's Hall, 330 S. Marshfield.

Main speaker will be John Pittman, foreign editor of The Worker, a well-informed analyst of world events. Pittman will speak on "U. S. Foreign Policy—What's New for '52."

CIO PACKING UNION PAPER URGES PEACE IN KOREA

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (FP).—In a Christmas editorial, the Packinghouse Worker said the world is anxiously awaiting word "from the tents of Panmunjom that the reasonableness of man has really triumphed and that peace has come to Korea."

The December issue of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers publication described the "momentous 18 hours" when "the spirit of peace hovered over the devastated Korean battleground. Men sent to destroy one another laid down their arms, waited for their orders and prayed that the killing was over. . . ."

"All over the civilized world,

the hope grew that the reasonableness of man had triumphed over his tremendous powers to destroy. But the hope did not last long. A White House spokesman denied that any cease-fire orders had been given. The war is to continue, he said.

"Within a few hours, the guns on both sides opened up again. The campfires were hastily stamped out and the men crouched behind rocks and stumps, triggers ready to kill.

"If war is to be the future course of mankind, it can only end in his destruction. . . . The irony is that there are no victors in present-day warfare."

A Free Press Report on "U. S. Foreign Policy — What's New for '52?"

by **John Pittman**

Foreign Editor of The Worker

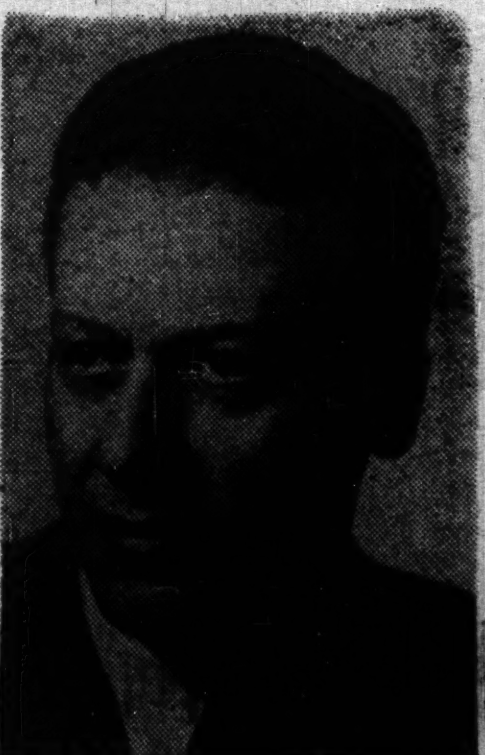
Sunday, Evening, January 27
Beginning at 7; Ending at 10

PLASTERERS' HALL
330 S. Marshfield

Also Entertainment

60 cents, including tax

Auspices: Illinois Committee for Freedom of the Press



James Keller, Veteran of Labor Struggles, Ordered Deported

CHICAGO.—James Keller, 49, veteran trade unionist who helped organize California agricultural workers and Ohio rubber workers in the 30's, has been ordered deported by the U. S. Justice Department, it was announced this week by the Midwest Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Attorney Pearl M. Hart is filing exceptions.

Mr. Keller, who is married to American citizen, was brought to the United States from Russia as a child 38 years ago.

He has been harassed continually by Immigration authorities since 1930 when he was first arrested in deportation proceedings. That same year, James Keller was one of the leaders of striking farm workers in California's Imperial Valley. As a result, he and seven other militant workers were railroaded to jail by state authorities under the infamous California "Criminal Syndicalism law, a law

which had but one meaning and purpose—to make unionism a felony. The law was later voided by the Wagner Act, but Keller spent 2½ years in Folsom prison and 15 months on parole for organizing underpaid and intimidated workers.

KELLER was re-arrested in deportation proceedings in October, 1950, during the Justice Department's nationwide midnight McCarran law raids. He was held illegally for eight days before being released on bond.

In a statement to the Midwest Committee, Keller said: "Midnight arrests, questioning, registration and the like became a constant feature of my life. But I never did, and never will, surrender my right to my convictions."

Over 300 Americans nationally are threatened with deportation, and broken homes and lives, because of political beliefs and work in the progressive movement.

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Ford Boasts of 'Fair Employment'— Batting Average in Office: .0001

DETROIT.—Henry Ford II—of haps 20,000 persons work as en- all people—is raking in loads of publicity from a speech extolling the need of fair employment for all, and boasting of his company's freedom from prejudice (!)

Addressing a dinner of the American Jewish Committee and Anti-Defamation League, the auto magnate made a special point of the big job in labor relations held by Levi Jackson, Negro ex-football star.

James Watts, UAW Local 600 FEPC director, told the Michigan Worker that Jackson and one other Negro are the only Negroes holding any job whatsoever in the various office jobs at Ford. Per-

haps 20,000 persons work as engineers, clerks, typists, draftsmen, designers, secretaries, labor relations personnel and what-have-you, and are known as "excluded personnel" because they do not come under the union's contract with Ford.

Further, there are no Negroes whatsoever in Ford's transportation setup. Only white workers drive the trucks, the cranes, the railroads which are part of Ford's empire.

So, as Watts declared, Ford's vaunted "fair employment" could better be termed "selective discrimination."

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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January 13, 1952
16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

WAR LAYOFFS RISING AS UAW TALKS OPEN

Need Public Project for Flint Jobless

FLINT.—Provision of jobs on beneficial public projects for Flint's unemployed was proposed by Rev. J. C. Curry of Chevrolet Plant 5 Sanitation Dept in his column in UAW Local 659's "Searchlight."

Rev. Curry points out that the unemployment situation is growing steadily worse in Flint, especially for the Negro workers. He contrasts their mounting misery to the wartime prosperity of a few.

"We are spending 30 percent of our pay checks in taxes—open and hidden," the Negro reporter asserts, "Why isn't this money—bil-

lions of dollars—used to give work to our unemployed . . . Can it be because the big corporations are getting fat on war orders and would not make so much on public works?"

Stressing the need for rapid action in the present emergency when so many already suffer hunger and cold, Rev. Curry proposed mass delegations of unemployed to Lansing to demand \$60 a week unemployed benefits and a caravan of unemployed from Flint to attend the Washington conference of UAW presidents on the layoff situation this weekend.

Teams Vie to Build 'Worker' Circulation in Neighborhoods

DETROIT.—The Michigan Worker's circulation campaign is moving, spurred by the preparations to set up neighborhood committees to solicit renewals, new subscriptions, new home delivery readers. From all the communities news is coming in to the circulation department that expirations are being followed up and that the percentage of renewals is high.

In many sections of the city groups of five people are coming together, establishing themselves as Press committees and fanning out to work on the circulation drive. In turn, as they contact readers, get renewals, or a home delivery customer, they ask if a Freedom of the Press can be organized in that community. Results already indicate that by the end of the circulation drive March 1, some 20 new readers' clubs may be organized.

Much interest is being displayed by Michigan Worker readers at the combination offer of one year of The Worker and Daily Worker for \$10. This offer is only good during the drive.

Leather Workers Win 35c Hike

DETROIT.—While auto workers were grumbling at a penny raise which often means a pay cut through higher taxes, the Detroit Leather Workers Union announced that another three cent increase won for the 900 workers of Shwayder Bros. Corp. in Ecorse made a total of 35 cents per hour direct wage increases in the past 18 months.

Said International Fur and Leather Workers Union rep. Harold Shapiro: "This new raise brings our total increases for this period to almost \$700,000 which our members have won to help meet the rising living costs induced by the profiteers through their war economy. We must continue to wage an unrelenting struggle to maintain the living standards of the workers. We must assist the fight of all workers in all industries to smash the evil wage freeze."

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.—Every week that passes brings more layoffs in the auto industry. The almost daily communiques of the Michigan Employment Security Commission keep boosting the unemployed rolls. Their latest prediction is that by the spring 200,000 will be idle in Michigan.

Many labor sources say that this figure has been reached already when you include in the over all unemployment estimate thousands of workers who are not eligible for unemployment compensation to whom the commission pays no attention. Then the many thousands who have already drawn out their twenty weeks of compensation. Add to that the youngsters recently out of school and the many thousands of migratory workers and others who are not part of the MESC's compilations, and you get, as some labor sources do, a figure 25 to 35 percent higher.

Until recently the auto outfits and some of their mouthpieces in the trade union movement handed the auto workers the line that the

"reason" for these layoffs was "change-over to defense work."

Now the Michigan Employment Security Commission in a year-end review lets the cat out of the bag, stating through Acting Director Max Horton that while unemployment as of Dec. 15, 1951 stood at 170,000 in Michigan and 120,000 in Detroit, 25,000 are "presumed to be temporary or change-over employment in the state and 15,000 in Detroit."

This is something that auto workers suspected for a long time, that the majority of the layoffs came about because of lack of sales. High auto prices, high cost of living, soaring taxes, frozen wages, all part of a war economy, created the inability of the workers to buy automobiles.

This is why dealer's showrooms are filled and cars are not moving. Estimates of stocks in the hands of dealers show 360,000 1951 models unsold as of Jan. 1, 1952. On Jan. 1, 1951, there were 405,000 new cars unsold in the dealers' hands. But in 1950 6,658,000 cars were produced while in 1951 only 5,335,000 cars were produced.

Yet Reuther, knowing all this, continues to claim metal shortages as the reason auto workers are being laid off. And in Washington, when the National UAW unemployment conference takes place this weekend one of Reuther's proposals still will be that the laid-off workers can help themselves by participating in a national scrap metal drive.

"Root in the alleys for tin cans," he is going to tell the unemployed auto workers. This is part of his program to support the vast armament campaign of Wall St., inspired by white supremacist Truman. Reuther's program of pushing war production and eliminating civilian production leads to the laying off of UAW members.

His very program of "maximum war production" is the real heart of why the auto workers are walking the streets to the number of close to 300,000 nationally and in Canada. There will be speakers at the UAW National gathering in Washington who will cry out against tying the UAW to the war program. These men from the locals will demand a fight by all the 900 locals of the union to return to peacetime production to open trade with all nations that want cars and trucks.

Ford Local 600 leaders have been getting support in many locals for the program to increase the buying power of the workers by cutting the work week to 30 hours while paying 40 hours wages; boost wages an additional 10 percent; increase the oldtimers pensions to \$200 a month; get \$60 a week unemployment compensation for the laid-off workers; get FEPC into the five year contracts.

FORD FRAMEUP IN CANADA

WINDSOR, Canada.—Six members of Ford auto union Local 200 have been charged by the chief of police here, undoubtedly to please the Ford company with intimidation, assault, obstruction, the stoppage of electric power and preventing construction workers from working.

All charges are concerned with alleged participation by the six in closing the power house when the recent strike began on Dec. 3. The six are Connie Steers, chairman of Plant 2 bargaining committee, Clayton Woods, plant 2 vice-chairman; Norman Brooks, chairman of Plant 1 committee; Anthony Drouillard, Grant Shaw and Roy Hayes.

The six face long jail terms if Rhys Sale, Ford company figure and Canadian authorities can get away with the railroading of these militant workers.

The workers struck on Dec. 3 when 26 of their number were fired by the Ford company. The workers have been in the midst of a struggle with Ford for many months for wage increases and resisting an attempt by the Reuther clique to foist on them a five-year, no-strike, wage freeze, escalator contract.

The following statement was issued Dec. 31 by Cyril Prince, regional organizer of the Labor Progressive Party of Windsor: "The charges against the six under the Criminal Code are further proof that Rhys Sale (Ford company official) is trying to bring back Fordism, that vicious product of 'Flivver King' Henry Ford and his army of professional thugs and murderers who operated under the direction of the notorious Harry Bennett."

Schappes to Talk In Detroit This Weekend on Florida

DETROIT.—Morris U. Schappes, well known writer on Jewish history, will speak here Friday night, Jan. 11 on the Ku Klux Klan bombings of Negro and Jewish homes in Florida. Mr. Schappes will speak at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Rd. at 8 p.m.

On Saturday night he will speak at the IOOF Hall, 11331 Linwood Ave. on "What's Happening in Germany."

POWs Say They Want Peace, Are Treated Well

DETROIT.—More letters from Detroit prisoners of war in China are arriving and being published in the local press. All indicate that the lads are in good spirits, well treated and longing only for peace.

A letter from Sgt. Anthony Lukaski Jr. to his family, reported in the Detroit News, said in part: "I am in good health and get three meals a day. I have not been mistreated. Are the people back home trying to get this war over soon?"

Carl Stout wrote home: "The

Chinese treat us fine and you probably have heard we have clothing, bedding, and three meals a day. I don't know how long this war will last but I hope it will end soon so we can all go home to our loved ones."

Said Albert Pough Jr.: "This camp is like a big boys' school. We have a basketball team, and just finished playing a game. We go to school and take up different trades."

And Jerry DeWeese, quoted by

the Detroit Times: "The Chinese Volunteers are giving us a big Christmas and New Year's. We have a Christmas tree and we got four chickens, wine and French fried potatoes, mashed potatoes and King's dish. We have a stage show and Christmas carols and tap dancing. We even have a Santa Claus which is going to give us presents and Church services. . . . I hope peace will come on this Christmas day. As soon as the war is over I will come home."

Enclosed are my/our greetings for
NEGRO HISTORY WEEK
and the Sixth Anniversary of the
MICHIGAN WORKER

\$5 per column inch — Deadline: February 1.

Signed _____

Address _____

MICHIGAN WORKER, 2419 W. Grand River, WO 4-1963

Truman's State of the Union

More War Moves, High Prices, Taxes, Free Hand to Lynchers

MORE WAR MOVES, more taxes, higher prices, tighter wage lids, more cutbacks in civilian goods, continued freedom of action for the lynchers and jimcrow exploiters of the Negro people. That's what President Truman's State of the Union message added up to.

It was a saber rattling speech, completely ignoring such monumental facts of current political life as the recent Gallup Poll showing that 70 percent of the American people wanted a meeting of Truman, Churchill and Stalin to settle outstanding differences and work out a long-time peace.

Instead of calling for new moves for peace, Truman called for increasing the size of the armed forces which, he revealed, now stand at an unprecedented peace-time strength of nearly 3,500,000.

He held out no hopes for an early peace in Korea and at the same time urged new war-like actions against Southeast Asia where Malaysians, Indo-Chinese, Burmese and others are fighting to end colonial rule.

ON TAXES, instead of offering any relief, for which a clamor has risen all over the country, the President asserted that there will be "high taxes over the next few years." He said nothing about cutting into the huge profits of the trusts.

Speaking at a time when new rounds of wage battles are shaping up—steel, coal, mining, packing, house—Truman flatly declared: "We will permit only those wage increases which are clearly justified under sound stabilization policies." What those policies are have been revealed by Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson in his constant opposition to any substantial wage increases. (See story on Wilson on page 4.)

AT THE SAME TIME he indulged in glib double-talk on prices, asserting that "we will see to it that industries absorb cost increases out of earnings wherever feasible, before they are authorized to raise prices . . . except where the recent amendments to the law specifically require us to give further price increases."

Which means continually rising prices, for the law permits prices to rise to cover "cost increases."

He promised "more jobs and higher standards of living for all of us in the years ahead," completely ignoring the wave of layoffs in one consumer industry after another and the depression conditions in such industries as textile and auto.

At the same moment that he was delivering his message, namely Fleishman, Defense Production administrator, announced new cuts in civilian production, amounting to 23 percent in home building, 7 percent in auto and 10 percent for other consumer goods using "scarce materials."

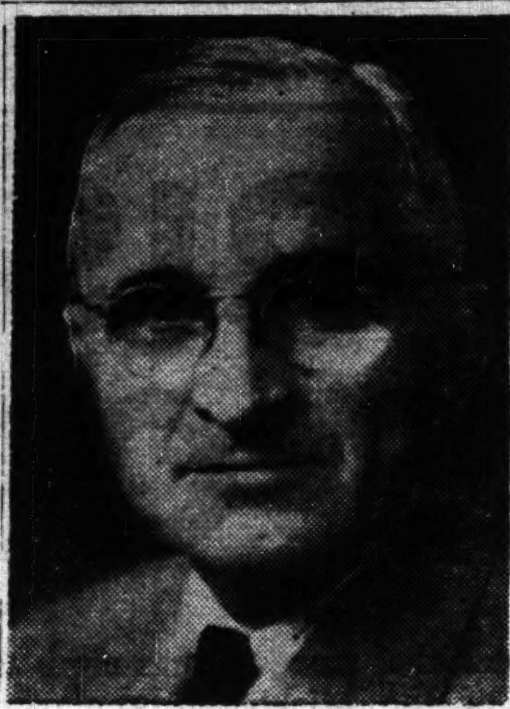
LABOR received another jab from the President in the section of the message dealing with the Taft-Hartley Law.

This time he did not even pay lip service to Taft-Hartley repeal while doing nothing to bring it about, as in the past. Instead he spoke about the need for "change" in the law and the need for a "fair law" without saying what such a law would be.

Perhaps the greatest demagoguery came on Negro rights. He proposed that Congress take action on

KILL WAGE TAX

BELLINGHAM, Wash. (FP).—Labor's challenge of a payroll tax was upheld in Superior Court when a city ordinance levying 1/10 of 1 percent tax on workers' annual earnings was held unconstitutional.



TRUMAN

laws for "full equality of treatment and opportunity — in the armed forces, in the civil service, and in private firms working for the government." Yet in all these fields, the President has the power

to take action without waiting for Congress. That is what President Roosevelt did when he set up his FEPC.

IT WAS also noteworthy that Truman, speaking when the nation was shocked by the murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Negro NAACP leaders in Florida, said not a word about using the powers of the government to apprehend racist murderers and lynchers.

Also omitted from the message was any mention of repeal of such anti-democratic laws as the McCarran Act, which the President himself had vetoed. After the veto, however, he had his Department of Justice carry out prosecutions under the McCarran Act with a vengeance.

On corruption, Truman said that evildoers will be weeded out—"I will see to that." Meanwhile Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, under whom so many grafters held posts, still has his job.

It Was the Beginning of a New Campaign to Kill the Smith Act

By MICHAEL SINGER

NELSON WAGES HEROIC FIGHT IN STACKED COURT

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

FEAR of losing their jobs or their husbands' jobs hangs over the jurors, who will decide the fate of Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist leader, when the frame-up "sedition" trial ends this week.

Though ill and not fully recovered from his recent grave accident, Nelson's courageous challenge of the frame-up, without aid of counsel, has evoked widespread admiration for this former steelworker and carpenter.

This fear was plainly hinted by several jurors before they were sworn in.

Thomas L. Bixby, elderly Negro metal polisher, was one of these men. Mr. Bixby didn't want to serve. It might bring trouble to his job in the big Westinghouse Electric plant in East Pittsburgh, he told the court.

The court wouldn't take the hint, however, and Bixby appealed more directly to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, who was directing the frame-up proceedings.

"If I lose my job I am too old to get another," he said in some distress.

His appeal was denied and he was promptly sworn in.

Mr. Bixby has reason to worry. He has toiled 34 years for the big electric manufacturing company, which is controlled by the billionaire Mellon family that rules Pittsburgh and dominates its courts. The Mellon family is fattening on Korean war contracts and is very much behind the frame-up of the fearless Communist leader and peace spokesman who is on trial.

The elderly Negro juror is under other pressures too. His son is a U.S. postal clerk. And his daughter is employed by the Internal Revenue Bureau of the U.S. Treasury Department.

JUROR Frank L. Smith bluntly admitted that he will get into the workingclass, Steve Nelson,

trouble if he finds Steve Nelson "not guilty."

He was sworn in none-the-less. Juror Smith is an electrical crane operator at the big American Steel Foundry plant in Pittsburgh. He has worked there 16 years and has a family to support.

Nelson was not permitted, however, to ask this juror if the trouble would come from his employers. Judge Montgomery only let him ask Smith if he would run into "antagonism from family, friends or neighbors" in case of a "not guilty" vote.

Smith answered "Yes," and was promptly sworn in.

The key figures in the frame-up against Nelson are the judges on the bench, like Montgomery and Michael J. Musmanno.

Montgomery, for instance, was one of the original sponsors of Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, who testified against Steve Nelson.

CVETIC was just an obscure third string FBI informer until he was introduced to the public at a press conference called by the Americans Battling Communism group of which Montgomery is vice chairman.

Montgomery is utterly biased. It is a tragic judicial farce when such men as he sit in a worker's case. Just 13 months ago he declared in open court that all Communists should be deported to Russia or put in jail.

That's the kind of talk that one heard from judges in Nazi Germany. It was expressed in the Pittsburgh Court of Common Pleas, however, as Montgomery sentenced a member of the United Electrical Workers, Nathan Albert, to prison for 23 months.

That's the kind of a man who helped to handpick the jury for the frame-up of that fine son of the workingclass, Steve Nelson.

Following is the text of Joseph Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people sent in reply to a request from Kiishi Iwamoto, editor of the Kyodo Agency in Tokio:

Mr. Kiishi Iwamoto, Editor-in-Chief Kyodo Agency Tokyo

Dear Mr. Iwamoto: I have received your request that I send a New Year's message to the Japanese people.

It is not a tradition with Soviet leaders that the premier of a foreign state should address his wishes to the people of another state. However, the profound sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Japanese



JOSEPH STALIN

people, who are in difficult straits because of foreign occupation, impels me to make an exception to the rule and to comply with your request.

Please tell the Japanese people that I wish them freedom and happiness, that I wish them full success in their gallant struggle for the independence of their homeland.

In the past the peoples of the Soviet Union themselves experienced the horrors of foreign occupation, in which Japanese imperialists also took part. Therefore, they fully understand the sufferings of the Japanese people, deeply sympathize with them, and believe that they will achieve the regeneration and independence of their homeland, as did the peoples of the Soviet Union in the past.

I wish the Japanese workers deliverance from unemployment and low wages, elimination of high prices of goods of mass consumption, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the Japanese peasants deliverance from landlessness and land shortage, elimination of high taxes, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the entire Japanese people and their intelligentsia the complete victory of the democratic forces of Japan; the revival and advancement of the country's economic life; the flowering of the national culture, science and art; and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

With respect,
J. STALIN.

Smith Act, peace and the end of Gestapo tyranny" was greeted with a roar that came from people who are aware of big things happening.

The Self-Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act who sponsored the meeting met with a fervor that amazed even the most optimistic of them. The "Happy Birthday" mass singing for Pettis Perry who was 55 years old that night, the standing ovation for Claudia Jones, the cheers for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the prolonged applause for S. W. Gerson, George Charney Blake, Albert Lannon, Isidore Begun, Arnold Johnson—the greetings to Alexander Bittelman, Israel Amter and Jacob Mindel, absent because of illness—the "vivas" for Vito Marcantonio, and the salute to the gallant "comrades in arms" in California, Baltimore, Hawaii, and Pittsburgh, were manifestations of a new kind. Here was the courage of a people that embraced its leaders because they knew their worth and were not afraid of the struggle ahead.

WHEN Elizabeth Gurley Flynn appointed them "you, you 5,000 people here as our self-defense committee," it was a symbol of common faith in inevitable victory.

The St. Nicholas rally was the beginning . . . the beginning of a new nationwide campaign on a level higher and more determined than ever, to repeal the Smith Act, free the 11 National Communist leaders and the FBI harassment of progressives and their families, enforce peace in the world and crush the genocidal terror in America.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's words: "The year 1952 will be a year of victory!" was the climax and a promise.

14 MILLION WORK IN SHOPS

Over 14 million workers were employed in manufacturing industry in 1950. Twelve million workers were employed in service industries. Wholesale and retail trade employed more than 10 million workers.

Stop-and-Go Strikes Hit Meat Packing Deal

By CARL HIRSCH
CHICAGO.

PRODUCTION in the nation's packing plants flickered on-again off-again this week as the local unions of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers heightened a campaign of stop-and-go strike tactics. It was the union's way to telling the packers "No deal" on the six-cent wage offer which was accepted by the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and denounced by the UPWA.

Every day this week brought news that this plant or that department was down. The guerilla warfare was being carried out with precision and surprise.

HERE IN CHICAGO, a newly-created 25-man strike strategy committee stood by, empowered by the union to take nationwide, chain-wide or local action of any type in order to crack the wage deadlock in packing.

The big packers had expected easy sailing after making a deal with the AFL union leaders for a six-cent package entwined in red tape and conditional clauses.

Admittedly, this deal was a major crack in the united front which the AFL and CIO unions had presented to the packers in last year's negotiations.

The UPWA, which represents the bulk of the packinghouse workers in the plants, was staggered at first by news of the cheap AFL settlement. But when the packers offered this same six-cent, the UPWA's answers was a firm "No", followed by preparations for strike action.

THE UPWA is demanding a substantial wage increase in the form of a \$3,000 guaranteed annual wage. Beside boosting the pay of all workers, and especially those in the lowest brackets, this annual wage would have the effect of removing much of the job insecurity, seasonal layoffs and part-time work which plagues workers in the industry.

Meanwhile, "Operation Havoc" continued this week in plants across the country. One day, a stoppage in beef-kill in the Swift beef-kill in Moultrie, Ga.; the next day a slowdown of the sliced bacon department at Cudahy's in Omaha; followed by a walk-out of half the Armour plant in Chicago.

The frantic packers didn't know where things would break out next. And often a carefully circulated rumor that the workers in a plant were going to stay home would end up with the entire force showing up for work.

"The packers are beginning to feel the squeeze," declared one union leader, "and we're ready to squeeze a lot harder."

Wool Firm Aims To Cut Wages

BOSTON, Mass. — The American Woolen Co. announcing it has served notice of cancellation of its contract with the CIO's Textile Workers Union revealing that its object is a wage cut.

The 60-day notice will cancel on March 15 the pact reached after a strike last year.

"We are preparing and will submit to the unions specific suggestions for reducing our unit wage costs," declared a statement of the company. The company claims to suffer a disadvantage in competition with other woolen firms.

The union's wage conference last Sunday rejected a wage cut but expressed readiness to renew the old pact without a raise.



100 Neighborhood Peace Groups To Hold Conference Jan. 13

One hundred neighborhood women's peace groups in Brooklyn have called a Brooklyn Women's Conference for Peace for this Sunday from 12 to 5 p.m. at the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave., Brooklyn.

Speakers will include Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Mrs. Charlota Bass, former editor and publisher, California Daily Eagle; Dr. Philip Morrison, atomic physicist, Cornell; Dr. Randolph Smith, director of the Little Red School House and Elizabeth Irwin High School; Harold Mehling, news editor, Compass; Mrs. Enid Taylor, executive secretary of the Committee for Interracial Day Camping, and Mrs. Lillian Levine, Brooklyn psychologist.

The groups sponsoring the conference, together with the Brooklyn Peace Council, are made up of women who have different political convictions and religious faiths, but they all agree that peace is the family's deepest need. This conference is announced

not only for delegates and observers from organizations, but for individual women concerned about peace.

PANELS

There will be four panels.

Panel I—Effects of War Tensions on Children and Family Life—Atom Bombs; Atom Bomb Drills; Dog Tags; Television, Radio, Movies and Comic Books; How To Teach Children Peace, Brotherhood and Security.

Panel II—Economic Cost of the War—Cost of Living; Rising Taxes and Wage Freezes; Guns vs. Butter; Battleships and Schools; War Services or Social Services; Does Peace Mean a Depression?

Panel III—The Effect of War Tensions on Democracy in the Home Front—The Right to Speak for Peace; Increase of Discrimination Against Minority Groups, especially the Negro People; Increase of Anti-Semitism; The Rearming of Nazi Germany; Democracy Needs Peace to Flourish.

Panel IV—A Workshop on the Technique in Working for Peace in the Neighborhood.

"I've gone over with so that the world can have peace."

Stuart Becker, attorney, wrote: "With so many others, I pray too that the Korean war might end."

And so it went.

Danes Back Demilitarized, United Germany

COPENHAGEN (Tele-

press).—"A united and demilitarized Germany must be of decisive interest for Denmark and every proposal which may contribute toward realization of this goal should therefore enjoy full support from the Danish side," writes the Danish Peace Partisans Committee in an open letter to the government.

Simultaneously it was announced that the total of Danish signatures on the Berlin peace appeal now stands at 138,605.

Decree on Lawyers Perils Right to Adequate Counsel

A DECREE of Federal Judge Carroll Hincks disbaring Harry Sacher and suspending Abraham Isserman for two years from practicing at attorneys in the federal courts in the New York Southern District was seen last week by the National Lawyers Guild as increasing the difficulty of persons charged with political offenses in getting adequate legal counsel.

The penalties were applied against the two lawyers following charges before the court that contempt citations levied against them as defense attorneys in the 1945 trial of the 11 national Communist leaders made them subject to disbarment and suspension.



HARRY SACHER

THE GUILD described as disquieting the judge's decision that Sacher's "fault" in defending the Communist leaders was not based on "venality" or "lack of fidelity to the interests of his clients," but rather from "a temperament which led to such excesses of zeal in representing his clients that it obscured his recognition of responsibility as an officer of the court."

The Canon of Professional Ethics of the Bar, the Guild pointed out, demands that a lawyer give "entire devotion to the interest of his client" and "warm zeal in the maintenance of defense of his rights" without "fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity."

In today's climate, the Guild added, "courageous advocacy is more necessary than ever."



ABRAHAM ISSERMAN

WIDOW OF NEGRO SLAIN BY COP SUES FOR \$250,000

Mrs. Albert Fields, widow of Henry Fields, slain May 26, 1952, by a Brooklyn policeman, yesterday instituted a civil suit against the City of New York and Patrolman Samuel Applebaum, the murderer, for \$250,000 in damages, it was announced by her attorneys.

Her suit charges that the murdered man had been driving his car along Osborne St. in Brooklyn last May when Patrolman Applebaum, at the wheel of a police car, rammed Fields into the curb. When Fields, who is Negro, got out of his auto, Applebaum shot him dead.

Mrs. Fields, who is represented by Negro-white counsel including attorneys William Podell, Lewis Flagg Sr., Jacob Schneider and Thomas Russell Jones, also charges in her suit that the killer-cop had a long record of "perpetrating vicious and cruel acts" against the Negro people of Brooklyn and that the city, knowing his record, refused to take action against him.

Mrs. Fields was 24 when her 26-year-old husband was murdered, at which time her four children were 4, 3, 2 and 1 years old. She has been forced to institute this suit, according to her attorneys, because the city comptroller has consistently refused to allow

her compensation for her loss. The Fields Case has aroused widespread protest among the people of Brooklyn.

The Brownsville Citizens Committee of One Thousand, chaired by Bishop Reginald Grant Barrow, has called a conference to achieve justice in the Fields Case for Saturday, at 1 p.m. in the Christ Church Cathedral, 56 Watkins at Clemenore. The conference plans to develop further action for justice and to organize city-wide protests against police brutality.

Israeli Cons Attack Rally on German Deal

JERUSALEM, Israeli.—Israeli police today attacked thousands of demonstrators protesting a deal with the rightwing Bonn government of West Germany. Nearly 400 demonstrators were arrested by the police, who used firehoses and clubs against the anti-Nazi rallies.

Police and troops had been massed in the streets surrounding the Knesset (Parliament) building to bar the protests.

As the Knesset assembled to renew debate on the question of German reparations, some 2,000 persons massed under the auspices of the Peace League and the Mapam party to demand that Israel refuse to negotiate with Western Germany.

Only about half of the Knesset's members turned out for tonight's session, but Premier David Ben Gurion, who favors negotiations with West Germany on Israel's claim for \$1,500,000,000 in reparations, said the debate would proceed on schedule.

WAGE TAX VOIDED

JACKSON, Mich. (FP).—The 1 percent tax on incomes enacted by the city of Saginaw to go in effect Jan. 1 was declared unconstitutional by Circuit Judge Boardman here.

KILL ANTI-LABOR BILL

FRESNO (FP).—The AFL has won its long fight to kill Fresno county's anti-noise parade ordinance, which was openly designed to prevent strike publicity by the National Farm Labor Union.

Milk Hearings Monday Cannot Whitewash Guilt of Price Rise

DETROIT.—First of a projected series of hearings on Detroit's milk prices will be held Monday, Jan. 14, at City Hall. The hearings are at long last being sponsored by a committee set up more than two months ago by the Common Council and ordered to

Hanlon, Ex-Employee of Local 600, Turns Up on Anti-Labor Magazine

DETROIT.—If any Ford worker is wondering as to the whereabouts of Ellsworth Hanlon, erstwhile "educational director" of Ford Local 600, they can reach him by calling Woodward 20901, which is the number of "Inside Michigan," a propaganda monthly magazine obviously sponsored by the Republican Party.

A similar magazine was published in Ohio by the same publisher, Arthur A. Hagman, CIO Guildsmen say "Inside Ohio" was an open, blatant by anti-union sheet.

When we called "Inside Michigan" and got Hanlon on the phone, we asked him what he was doing working for an outfit like that.

His reply was, "Didn't you ever hear of free enterprise?"

We admitted that we had heard of "free enterprise" but expressed a little surprise to hear a former "educational director" of a UAW local lauding it. He denied that "Inside Michigan" was a propaganda sheet for the GOP or was being financed by Big Business here locally.

Hanlon, you may remember, about two years ago wrote a series of articles, obviously bought from somewhere, "exposing Communism" and ran them in Ford Facts, Local 600's newspaper. To try to still the angry protests of

workers he promised that he would do an "expose" of free enterprise when he got through "exposing Communism." Needless to say the "expose" of free enterprise never appeared. The reason is obvious now.

We examined a copy of "Inside Michigan" and discovered it to be well larded with big juicy advertisements from all the big companies in town, including the Ford Motor Co.

The contributing list of the Republican Party is all represented in the ads appearing in the December issue. Hanlon, we understand, works on hustling advertising.

He was fired some months ago by action of Ford local for campaigning for Republican Carl Matheny, a self styled "friend of labor" who was running against another "friend of labor" Dearborn Mayor Orville Hubbard. The local union refused to endorse either of the phonies. Hanlon, while drawing wages from Local 600, was caught working for Matheny and fired by Pat Rice, vice president. The firing was unanimously upheld by the local union executive board.

So the old slogan of the workers about "Scratch a red-baiter and you find a reactionary" sure goes for Hanlon's case. The workers and the labor movement are well rid of such a leech and the Republican Party is welcome to him.

Cobo Set to Serve Magnates Again by Rooking the Public

DETROIT. — As Mayor Cobo and the nine stooges of the Board of Commerce who make up the City Council were sworn in to service for Big Business for another two years, the Mayor delivered a speech.

He said that the "results speak

for themselves." And, when one wades through the last two years of Cobo's reign, the "results" really speak for themselves.

The results: first the price of school lunchroom milk was increased. Then the price of school children's bus fare went up a nickel.

During the past years, with the help of Fred Tew of the Detroit Free Press, Cobo and his hatchet man, Auditor Tobin, have "saved" five million dollars of welfare money. This was done by cutting 6,000 needy cases, mostly Negro families, off welfare rolls.

It was significant that Cobo had no comment on the fact that his police department was bursting wide open at the seams with the scandal of drunken police

bring in its findings within a month.

"We haven't much confidence in a Common Council committee where the parties aren't neutral," commented Attorney Charles Lockwood, chairman of the Greater Detroit Consumer Council which hopes to be represented at the hearing.

Lockwood pointed out that the committee's chairman is Dr. Joseph G. Molner, City Health Commissioner—named at a time when the Consumers Council is pressing for investigation of the Health Department to see if it is tied up with the big dairy interests as Health Departments have been found to be in other cities. Many small farmers have complained that health inspectors unjustly hound them off the fluid milk market, thereby forcing them to sell their milk at lower than Class 1 price to be processed into milk by-products.

Since Federal Milk Market Administrator Edwin has come to Detroit, there have been three one half cent boosts to consumers on the price of a quart of milk. Meanwhile the Administrator has allowed a small boost to the farmers—but only in class one milk which goes into bottles. Exactly the same milk, called "surplus," must be sold at much lower prices to the big dairies which then make the bulk of their profits from ice cream, cheese, etc. which don't come under price control at all. The big dairies are glad if the high price of bottled milk lowers fluid milk consumption, driving people to buy more milk by-products. Thereby the farmer is ruined, the children miss their needed milk—but the dairy profits soar.

To effect this 1½ cent boost in home-delivered milk and 33 percent boost in school milk, Lockwood said, the federal administrator has established a handsome office which costs the dairies some \$5,000 a week. This cost, naturally, is passed on to the consumer.

beating up citizens, being found in bars shooting off their mouths and service pistols. Also when 100 white citizens see a cop beating up a white youth, the cop is suspended. When another cop kills an 18-year-old Negro high school student, Walter Washam, the cop gets promoted to detective.

Ironically, and to the tune of snickers from even members of the inaugural audience, Cobo praised highly the head of the Public Works Department for the "effective" way the city handled the recent snow storm.



The Family Pharmacy
DRUGS
11344 Whittier
LA 1-3990

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

"GREETINGS"—Cops in Detroit when they go into Negro citizens homes now say: "You're probably wanted for murder somewhere in the South."

STOP THEM!—PAC committee of CIO should pay attention to infiltration into Detroit public school system by the Board of Commerce speakers. Speakers chosen to address high school graduates next week are anti-labor John Haien of Chrysler Corp. Judge McKay Skillman and S. L. A. Marshall the Detroit New's special warmonger. The AFL has set up a committee to combat this gang. Its chairman is Antonia Kolar, president of the Teachers Union.

EXAMPLE!—One former jimcrow restaurant has been forced to stop discrimination and two others are feeling the heat as a committee of Chevrolet Local 262, UAW, continues a campaign begun several months ago by the FEPC committee.

"SHORTAGES"—While Walter Reuther says the layoffs are best. The company is getting Foundry workers tell a different cause of "metal shortages, Dodge blocks from a foundry in Muskegon and Indianapolis where labor is cheaper, so they lay off 800 in the Dodge Foundry. The superintendent of the Dodge Main Foundry,

Edgar Paterson, is the owner of the foundry in Muskegon.

"UNION MAN"?—When DeSoto progressives put out a leaflet some time ago trying to give some leadership in the fight to prevent workers being laid off, a Reutherite name Sexton wrote a letter to Reuther asking him what action could be taken to handle the progressives. Whatever Reuther told his stooge, Sexton, he began a recall of Jimmy Vaughn, progressive committeeman. The workers knew how to take care of such subversive activity. They retained Vaughn as their committeeman by a 4 to 1 vote.

COBO!—A woman with one child recently tried to get a welfare check. She was refused by Cobo's hard-boiled crew at the Central Intake Station W. Fort St. They advised her to sue her father who had a little store. The "theory" behind it was that the courts would find he could not afford to sustain his daughter, then it would be all right to give the daughter relief. The father agreed and the suit was on. The court ruled he couldn't support his daughter. The relief authorities still refuse to give her a relief check.

Have you renewed your sub to The Michigan Worker? Have you signed up another for The Worker?

GENOCIDE RIGHT HERE

By ARTHUR McPHAIL (Civil Rights Congress of Mich.)

DETROIT.—The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant and so devastating, that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored because it cannot survive their being repeated.

One can lift this statement out of the context of U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson's opening remarks at the Nuremberg trial charging the Nazis with Genocide almost completely to what is taking place in America against the Negro people today.

History will record that William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, the organization responsible for the publication of "We Charge Genocide," will rank with the great leaders of our time for having the foresight clearly to analyze and to spell out for the people of America and the world that the crimes of lynching, murdering, segregation and jimcrow, etc., against the Negro people in America are genocide in the real sense of the word.

Genocide against the Negro people is aimed at all Negroes, including Negro middle class leaders who find apologies for the criminals at the American labor movement, for they will be the next affected by this policy of government.

The fight for labor's existence and the fight for the Negro people for existence are against the same forces. Neither fight can be

won by either group alone. Both can win much easier and faster if they join hands and fight in a common and united front against the common enemy.

For the self-protection of the entire labor movement, the leaders of the giant unions, small locals as well, must speak out in uncertain terms on the atrocities against the Negro people. If this would happen, the Klan, which is one of the arms of the giant corporations, would be stopped dead in its tracks.

Labor people immediately should begin to pass resolutions in their unions, speak out through their publications, start educational campaigns among their membership as well as sending delegations to Congressmen and the President of the U. S. demanding that an end be put to the lynchings, bombings, and killings of Negro people such as are now taking place in Florida.

They should demand of Mayor Cobo that he takes the same action against the cop who shot to death the young Negro high school student Walter Washam as he took against six other cops for mistreating white citizens (suspend). They should demand that Prosecutor O'Brien recommend a warrant for Washam's killer which he has arrogantly refused to do. This is a double standard of justice. One kind for Negroes, another for whites. A cop kills a Negro youth, is promoted to detective. One beats a white youth—he is suspended.

The labor movement can either take this kind of action now before it is too late or suffer the consequences of self-destruction later.

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States Map Drive For Big 5 Peace Pact

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Vol. XVII, No. 2

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January 13, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents



C. E. WILSON

War Boss Wilson Led In Union-Busting Plot

CIO Bares Secret Parley of Big Business Tycoons
Before GE Official Took War Mobilization Post

— See Page 4 —

Ask Work Stoppage On Terror In Florida

— See Page 4 —



Union Survey Shows N.Y. Bars School Jobs to Negroes

NEW YORK CITY with its 850,000 Negroes, or more than 10 percent of the total population, maintains a school staff in which only two and a half percent are Negroes. This is a "startling and deplorable situation," declares a report made by the Teachers Union. The report is based on returns from schools with a total staff of about 11,000, about one-third of the schools' staff of some 38,500.

The two and a half percent is further reduced to one and a half percent, it is pointed out, if only regularly appointed teachers are considered.

Of the 254 Negroes on the staffs, only 153 are regularly appointed teachers, while 82 are substitutes, 16 are clerks, two are laboratory

assistants and one is a substitute clerk.

A COMPLETE SURVEY of the schools situation, it is stressed, could undoubtedly reduce even these percentages, since the questionnaire returns were heavy for those areas which have at least some Negro personnel, and relatively poor for those areas which are known to have the lowest number of Negro teachers.

In the academic and vocational high schools, the picture was "most disturbing," according to the survey.

Figures from 57 of the city's secondary schools—about two-thirds of the total number of such schools—with a staff of 7,382, show only 76 Negroes, a little over one percent of the number surveyed. Of the 76, there are 19 substitutes, 12 clerks and two laboratory assistants, leaving a grand total of 42 Negroes as regular teachers, approximately one-half of one percent 7,382 staff members. Exactly 43 regular appointed teachers in 57 secondary schools!

RETURNS from the elementary and junior high schools, were received from 70 schools scattered throughout the city. Response to the questionnaires was greatest

from areas with large Negro populations, like Harlem, Southeast Bronx and Bedford-Stuyvesant. These returns show that out of a reported staff total of 3,310 there are about 178 Negroes or about five percent.

In Harlem there are 96 Negro teachers, in Southeast Bronx, 30; in Bedford-Stuyvesant, 36, making a grand total of 162. For the rest of the city there are 16.

NOT ONLY are Negroes kept out of the schools but where they are employed, the percentage of lesser-paid jobs are greater, according to the survey.

Regardless of whether the stu-

dent body of a school is predominantly white, Negro or mixed, the absence of Negro teachers on the faculty "undermines the concept of democracy and equality that our schools should offer the children not merely by precept, but more especially, by practice," states the report.

Negro teachers are available, asserts the survey, but the Board of Education fails to employ them, while the Board of Examiners resorts to eliminatory devices to keep them off the staff.

The Teachers Union demands and outlines a program for the full employment of Negro personnel in the city's schools.

Why Labor Opposes Eisenhower

HE'S FOR JIMCROW, AGAINST PEACE AND FOR RE-ARMING NAZIS

— See Page 3 —

Truman's State of the Union

More War Moves, High Prices, Taxes, Free Hand to Lynchers

MORE WAR MOVES, more taxes, higher prices, tighter wage lids, more cutbacks in civilian goods, continued freedom of action for the lynchers and jimcrow exploiters of the Negro people. That's what President Truman's State of the Union message added up to.

It was a saber rattling speech, completely ignoring such monumental facts of current political life as the recent Gallup Poll showing that 70 percent of the American people wanted a meeting of Truman, Churchill and Stalin to settle outstanding differences and work out a long-time peace.

Instead of calling for new moves for peace, Truman called for increasing the size of the armed forces which, he revealed, now stand at an unprecedented peacetime strength of nearly 3,500,000.

He held out no hopes for an early peace in Korea and at the same time urged new war-like actions against Southeast Asia where Malaysians, Indo-Chinese, Burmese and others are fighting to end colonial rule.

ON TAXES, instead of offering any relief, for which a clamor has risen all over the country, the President asserted that there will be "high taxes over the next few years." He said nothing about cutting into the huge profits of the trusts.

Speaking at a time when new rounds of wage battles are shaping up—steel, coal, mining, packing-house—Truman flatly declared: "We will permit only those wage increases which are clearly justified under sound stabilization policies." What those policies are have been revealed by Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson in his constant opposition to any substantial wage increases. (See story on Wilson on page 4.)

AT THE SAME TIME he indulged in good double-talk on prices, asserting that "we will see to it that industries absorb cost increases out of earnings wherever feasible, before they are authorized to raise prices. . . except where the recent amendments to the law specifically require us to give further price increases."

Which means continually rising prices, for the law permits prices rises to cover "cost increases."

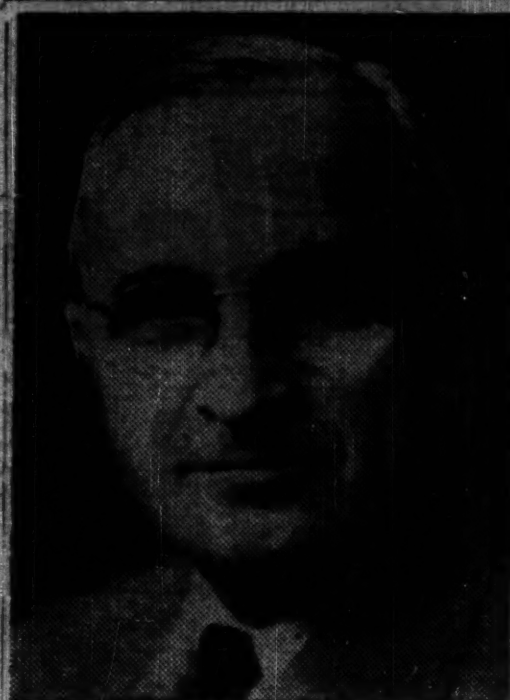
He promised "more jobs and higher standards of living for all of us in the years ahead," completely ignoring the wave of layoffs in one consumer industry after another and the depression conditions in such industries as textile and auto.

At the same moment that he was delivering his message, **ARMY** Friedman, Defense Production administrator, announced new cuts in civilian production, amounting to 23 percent in home building, 7 percent in auto and 10 percent for other consumer goods using "scarce materials."

LABOR received another jab from the President in the section of the message dealing with the Taft-Hartley Law.

This time he did not even pay lip service to Taft-Hartley repeal while doing nothing to bring it about, as in the past. Instead he spoke about the need for "change" in the law and the need for a "fair law" without saying what such a law would be.

Perhaps the greatest demagoguery came on Negro rights. He proposed that Congress take action on



TRUMAN

laws for "full equality of treatment and opportunity—in the armed forces, in the civil service, and in private firms working for the government." Yet in all these fields, the President has the power

to take action without waiting for Congress. That is what President Roosevelt did when he set up his FEPC.

IT WAS also noteworthy that Truman, speaking when the nation was shocked by the murders of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Negro NAACP leaders in Florida, said not a word about using the powers of the government to apprehend racist murderers and lynchers.

Also omitted from the message was any mention of repeal of such anti-democratic laws as the McCarran Act, which the President himself had vetoed. After the veto, however, he had his Department of Justice carry out prosecutions under the McCarran Act with a vengeance.

On corruption, Truman said that evildoers will be weeded out—"I will see to that." Meanwhile Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, under whom so many grafters held posts, still has his job.

STALIN'S MESSAGE TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE

Following is the text of Joseph Stalin's New Year's message to the Japanese people sent in reply to a request from Kiishi Iwamoto, editor of the Kyodo Agency in Tokyo: Mr. Kiishi Iwamoto, Editor-in-Chief Kyodo Agency Tokyo

Dear Mr. Iwamoto: I have received your request that I send a New Year's message to the Japanese people.

It is not a tradition with Soviet leaders that the premier of a foreign state should address his wishes to the people of another state. However, the profound sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Japanese

people, who are in difficult straits because of foreign occupation, impels me to make an exception to the rule and to comply with your request.

Please tell the Japanese people that I wish them freedom and happiness, that I wish them full success in their gallant struggle for the independence of their homeland.

In the past the peoples of the Soviet Union themselves experienced the horrors of foreign occupation, in which Japanese imperialists also took part. Therefore, they fully understand the sufferings of the Japanese people, deeply sympathize with them, and believe that they will achieve the regeneration and independence of their homeland, as did the peoples of the Soviet Union in the past.

I wish the Japanese workers deliverance from unemployment and low wages, elimination of high prices of goods of mass consumption, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the Japanese peasants deliverance from landlessness and land shortage, elimination of high taxes, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the entire Japanese people and their intelligentsia the complete victory of the democratic forces of Japan; the revival and advancement of the country's economic life; the flowering of the national culture, science and art; and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

With respect,
J. STALIN.



JOSEPH STALIN

It Was the Beginning of a New Campaign to Kill the Smith Act

NELSON WAGES HEROIC FIGHT IN STACKED COURT

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Pa. FEAR of losing their jobs or their husbands' jobs hangs over the jurors, who will decide the fate of Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh Communist leader, when the frame-up "sedition" trial ends this week.

Though ill and not fully recovered from his recent grave accident, Nelson's courageous challenge of the frame-up, without aid of counsel, has evoked widespread admiration for this former steelworker and carpenter.

This fear was plainly hinted by several jurors before they were sworn in.

Thomas L. Bixby, elderly Negro metal polisher, was one of these men. Mr. Bixby didn't want to serve. It might bring trouble to his job in the big Westinghouse Electric plant in East Pittsburgh, he told the court.

The court wouldn't take the hint, however, and Bixby appealed more directly to Judge Harry M. Montgomery, who was directing the frame-up proceedings.

"If I lose my job I am too old to get another," he said in some distress.

His appeal was denied and he was promptly sworn in.

Mr. Bixby has reason to worry. He has toiled 34 years for the big electric manufacturing company, which is controlled by the billionaire Mellon family that rules Pittsburgh and dominates its courts. The Mellon family is fattening on Korean war contracts and is very much behind the frameup of the fearless Communist leader and peace spokesman who is on trial.

The elderly Negro juror is under other pressures too. His son is a U.S. postal clerk. And his daughter is employed by the Internal Revenue Bureau of the U.S. Treasury Department.

JUROR Frank L. Smith bluntly admitted that he will get into

trouble if he finds Steve Nelson "not guilty."

He was sworn in none-the-less.

Juror Smith is an electrical crane operator at the big American Steel Foundry plant in Pittsburgh. He has worked there 18 years and has a family to support.

Nelson was not permitted, however, to ask this juror if the trouble would come from his employers. Judge Montgomery only let him ask Smith if he would run into "antagonism from family, friends or neighbors" in case of a "not guilty" vote.

Smith answered "Yes," and was promptly sworn in.

The key figures in the frame-up against Nelson are the judges on the bench, like Montgomery and Michael J. Musmanno.

Montgomery, for instance, was one of the original sponsors of Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, who testified against Steve Nelson.

CVETIC was just an obscure third string FBI informer until he was introduced to the public at a press conference called by the Americans Battling Communism group of which Montgomery is vice chairman.

Montgomery is utterly biased. It is a tragic judicial farce when such men as he sit in a worker's case. Just 13 months ago he declared in open court that all Communists should be deported to Russia or put in jail.

That's the kind of talk that one heard from judges in Nazi Germany. It was expressed in the Pittsburgh Court of Common Pleas, however, as Montgomery sentenced a member of the United Electrical Workers, Nathan Albert, to prison for 23 months.

That's the kind of a man who helped to harp the jury for the frame-up of that fine son of the workingclass, Steve Nelson.

By MICHAEL SINGER

"IT WAS LIKE the good old days," said a breathless, wide-eyed enthusiast following the inspiring 5,000 turnout at the Jan. 4 rally to repeal the Smith Act. He was wrong. The St. Nicholas Arena meeting could never be "like the good old days." It was a prelude to the "good new days," to the "tomorrow" that is coming.

Rarely has a meeting by the workingclass or militant progressive movement in New York City held the significance and potential developments for the American people that this historic gathering had. Coming on the eve of the trial for the 17 victims of the Smith Act, following by two days the disbarment and suspension of the attorneys who defended the 11 national Communist leaders, held in the very thick of FBI terror and the fascist killings of Florida Negro leaders, this rally had an impact that will roll across the nation like a drumbeat of an advancing people's army.

AFTER THE SPEECHES,

burning with democratic passion and echoing the demands of the workingclass whose sleeves are rolled up; after the cheering, the singing, the ovations, the mounting crescendos of love and devotion for the 17 Smith Act victims who lined the stage and applauded back after all this one felt the cold steel of a mass temper, the fury and determination of a people who have been steadied and united in struggle and who are confident of victory as never before. As one participant put it later: "I bet we could have filled Madison Square Garden. It's like I had my eyes open all of a sudden."

THE SPEECHES were different,

the mood was different, the applause was different. Here was a breakthrough spirit, a feeling of "we've had enough from now on we're pushing back." Every reference to "throw the grafters out," "death to the lynchers," and "WE DEMAND the repeal of the

Smith Act, peace and the end of Gestapo tyranny" was greeted with a roar that came from people who are aware of big things happening.

The Self-Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act who sponsored the meeting met with a fervor that amazed even the most optimistic of them. The "Happy Birthday" mass singing for Pettis Perry who was 55 years old that night, the standing ovation for Claudia Jones, the cheers for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, the prolonged applause for S. W. Gerson, George Chamey Blake, Albert Lannon, Isidore Begun, Arnold Johnson—the greetings to Alexander Bittelman, Israel Amter and Jacob Mindel, absent because of illness—the "vivas" for Vito Marcantonio, and the salute to the gallant "comrades in arms" in California, Baltimore, Hawaii, and Pittsburgh, were manifestations of a new kind. Here was the courage of a people that embraced its leaders because they knew their worth and were not afraid of the struggle ahead.

WHEN Elizabeth Gurley Flynn appointed them "you, you 5,000 people here as our self-defense committee," it was a symbol of common faith in inevitable victory.

The St. Nicholas rally was the beginning . . . the beginning of a new nationwide campaign on a level higher and more determined than ever, to repeal the Smith Act, free the 11 National Communist leaders and the FBI harassment of progressives and their families, enforce peace in the world and crush the genocidal terror in America.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's words: "The year 1952 will be a year of victory!" was the climax and a promise.

14 MILLION WORK IN SHOPS

Over 14 million workers were employed in manufacturing industry in 1950. Twelve million workers were employed in service industries. Wholesale and retail trade employed more than 10 million workers.

Stop-and-Go Strikes Hit Meat Packing Deal

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.

PRODUCTION in the nation's packing plants flickered on-again off-again this week as the local unions of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers heightened a campaign of stop-and-go strike tactics.

It was the union's way of telling the packers "No deal" on the six-cent wage offer which was accepted by the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and denounced by the UPWA.

Every day this week brought news that this plant or that department was down. The guerilla warfare was being carried out with precision and surprise.

HERE IN CHICAGO, a newly-created 25-man strike strategy committee stood by, empowered by the union to take nationwide, chain-wide or local action of any type in order to crack the wage deadlock in packing.

The big packers had expected easy sailing after making a deal with the AFL union leaders for a six-cent package entwined in red tape and conditional clauses.

Admittedly, this deal was a major crack in the united front which the AFL and CIO unions had presented to the packers in last year's negotiations.

The UPWA, which represents the bulk of the packinghouse workers in the plants, was staggered at first by news of the cheap AFL settlement. But when the packers offered this same six-cent, the UPWA's answer was a firm "No", followed by preparations for strike action.

THE UPWA is demanding a substantial wage increase in the form of a \$3,000 guaranteed annual wage. Beside boosting the pay of all workers, and especially those in the lowest brackets, this annual wage would have the effect of removing much of the job insecurity, seasonal layoffs and part-time work which plagues workers in the industry.

Meanwhile, "Operation Havoc" continued this week in plants across the country. One day, a stoppage in beef-kill in the Swift beef-kill in Moultrie, Ga.; the next day a slowdown of the sliced bacon department at Cudahy's in Omaha; followed by a walk-out of half the Armour plant in Chicago.

The frantic packers didn't know where things would break out next. And often a carefully circulated rumor that the workers in a plant were going to stay home would end up with the entire force showing up for work.

"The packers are beginning to feel the squeeze," declared one union leader, "and we're ready to squeeze a lot harder."

Wool Firm Aims To Cut Wages

BOSTON, Mass. — The American Woolen Co. announcing it has served notice of cancellation of its contract with the CIO's Textile Workers Union revealing that its object is a wage cut.

The 60-day notice will cancel on March 15 the pact reached after a strike last year.

"We are preparing and will submit to the unions specific suggestions for reducing our unit wage costs," declared a statement of the company. The company claims to suffer a disadvantage in competition with other woolen firms.

The union's wage conference last Sunday rejected a wage cut but expressed readiness to renew the old pact without a raise.



100 Neighborhood Peace Groups To Hold Conference Jan. 13

One hundred neighborhood women's peace groups in Brooklyn have called a Brooklyn Women's Conference for Peace for this Sunday from 12 to 5 p.m. at the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave., Brooklyn.

Speakers will include Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Mrs. Charlota Bass, former editor and publisher, California Daily Eagle; Dr. Philip Morrison, atomic physicist, Cornell; Dr. Randolph Smith, director of the Little Red School House and Elizabeth Irwin High School; Harold Mehling, news editor, Compass; Mrs. Enid Taylor, executive secretary of the Committee for Interracial Day Camping, and Mrs. Lillian Levine, Brooklyn psychologist.

The groups sponsoring the conference, together with the Brooklyn Peace Council, are made up of women who have different political convictions and religious faiths, but they all agree that peace is the family's deepest need. This conference is announced

not only for delegates and observers from organizations, but for individual women concerned about peace.

PANELS

There will be four panels.

Panel I—Effects of War Tensions on Children and Family Life—Atom Bombs; Atom Bomb Drills; Dog Tags; Television, Radio, Movies and Comic Books; How To Teach Children Peace, Brotherhood and Security.

Panel II—Economic Cost of the War—Cost of Living; Rising Taxes and Wage Freezes; Guns vs. Butter; Battleships and Schools; War Services or Social Services; Does Peace Mean a Depression?

Panel III—The Effect of War Tensions on Democracy in the Home Front—The Right to Speak for Peace; Increase of Discrimination Against Minority Groups, especially the Negro People; Increase of Anti-Semitism; the Re-arming of Nazi Germany; Democracy Needs Peace to Flourish.

Panel IV—A Workshop on the Technique in Working for Peace in the Neighborhood.

Wisconsinites Pray for Halt In Korean War

MADISON, Wisc.

Eighteen of the 27 readers asked by the Wisconsin State Journal to submit their prayers for the New Year asked for the end of the Korean war and for world peace.

Typical of the pleas was that of Mrs. Eleanor Rifleman, wife of a GI home from Korea.

Her prayer, published with the others on Christmas Day, went: "My Christmas prayer is for peace so that all families everywhere in the world can be together again. I pray for peace so that the Korean civilians and all other innocent victims of war can return to normal life."

Armella Celen, 12, wrote: "I pray for the Korean War to end and for peace to come to the world."

Stan Crimmins, mail man, wrote: "I pray for help in getting this

doggone war over with so that the world can have peace."

Stuart Becker, attorney, wrote: "With so many others, I pray too that the Korean war might end."

And so it went.

Danes Back Demilitarized, United Germany

COPENHAGEN (Tele-

press).—"A united and demilitarized Germany must be of decisive interest for Denmark and every proposal which may contribute toward realization of this goal should therefore enjoy full support from the Danish side," writes the Danish Peace Partisans Committee in an open letter to the government.

Simultaneously it was announced that the total of Danish signatures on the Berlin peace appeal now stands at 135,005.

Decree on Lawyers Perils Right to Adequate Counsel

A DECREE of Federal Judge Carroll Hincks disbaring Harry Sacher and suspending Abraham Isserman for two years from practicing at attorneys in the federal courts in the New York Southern District was seen last week by the National Lawyers Guild as increasing the difficulty of persons charged with political offenses in getting adequate legal counsel.

The penalties were applied against the two lawyers following charges before the court that contempt citations levied against them as defense attorneys in the 1945 trial of the 11 national Communist leaders made them subject to disbarment and suspension.

THE GUILD described as disquieting the judge's decision that Sacher's "fault" in defending the Communist leaders was not based on "venality" or "lack of fidelity to the interests of his clients," but rather from "a temperament which led to such excesses of zeal in representing his clients that it obscured his recognition of responsibility as an officer of the court." The Canon of Professional Ethics of the Bar, the Guild pointed out, demands that a lawyer give "entire devotion to the interest of his client" and "warm zeal in the maintenance of defense of his rights" without "fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity."

In today's climate, the Guild added, "courageous advocacy is more necessary than ever."



HARRY SACHER



ABRAHAM ISSERMAN

WIDOW OF NEGRO SLAIN BY COP SUES FOR \$250,000

Mrs. Albert Fields, widow of Henry Fields, slain May 26, 1952, by a Brooklyn policeman, yesterday instituted a civil suit against the City of New York and Patrolman Samuel Applebaum, the murderer, for \$250,000 in damages, it was announced by her attorneys.

Her suit charges that the murdered man had been driving his car along Osborne St. in Brooklyn last May when Patrolman Applebaum, at the wheel of a police car, rammed Fields into the curb. When Fields, who is Negro, got out of his auto, Applebaum shot him dead.

Mrs. Fields, who is represented by Negro-white counsel including attorneys William Podell, Lewis Flagg Sr., Jacob Schneider and Thomas Russell Jones, also charges in her suit that the killer-cop had a long record of "perpetrating vicious and cruel acts" against the Negro people of Brooklyn and that the city, knowing his record, refused to take action against him.

Mrs. Fields was 24 when her 26-year-old husband was murdered, at which time her four children were 4, 3, 2 and 1 years old. She has been forced to institute this suit, according to her attorneys, because the city comptroller has consistently refused to allow

her compensation for her loss. The Fields Case has aroused widespread protest among the people of Brooklyn.

The Brownsville Citizens Committee of One Thousand, chaired by Bishop Reginald Grant Barrow, has called a conference to achieve justice in the Fields Case for Saturday, at 1 p.m. in the Christ Church Cathedral, 55 Watkins at Clemenore. The conference plans to develop further action for justice and to organize city-wide protests against police brutality.

Israeli Cops Attack Rally on German Deal

JERUSALEM. Israeli-Israhli police today attacked thousands of demonstrators protesting a deal with the rightwing Bonn government of West Germany. Nearly 400 demonstrators were arrested by the police, who used fireboxes and clubs against the anti-Nazi rallies.

Police and troops had been massed in the streets surrounding the Knesset (Parliament) building to bar the protests.

As the Knesset assembled to renew debate on the question of German reparations, some 2,000 persons massed under the auspices of the Peace League and the Mapam party to demand that Israel refuse to negotiate with Western Germany.

Only about half of the Knesset's members turned out for tonight's session, but Premier David Ben Gurion, who favors negotiations with West Germany on Israel's claim for \$1,500,000,000 in reparations, said the debate would proceed on schedule.

WAGE TAX VOIDED

JACKSON, Mich. (EP).—The 1 percent tax on incomes enacted by the city of Saginaw to go in effect Jan. 1 was declared unconstitutional by Circuit Judge Boardman here.

KILL ANTI-LABOR BILL

FRESNO (EP).—The AFL has won its long fight to kill Fresno county's anti-noise parade ordinance, which was openly designed to prevent strike publicity by the National Farm Labor Union.

Will Mine Operators Get Away With Murder Again?

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—What happens to those who are to blame for a disaster such as that which took the lives of 119 miners at West Frankfort?

The record books carry a disturbing answer to that question. The facts on what

followed the Centralia disaster of March, 1947 show that it will take a major upheaval to bring the guilty of justice in the West Frankfort case.

The investigation of the Centralia disaster revealed that the company was clearly guilty. The indictment charged "wilful negligence." And the company, unable to make a single alibi against the mountain of evidence, declined to contest the charges in court.

However, the total penalty for the crime of killing 111 men was a fine of \$1,000!

TWO public officials, Robert M. Medill, State Director of Mines, and his assistant, Robert Weir, were both indicted following disclosures of bribery, shakedown, laxity in enforcing the state mining laws. The case against them was completely whitewashed.

A legislative commission which was set up to probe the disaster produced nothing but reports now gathering dust on the shelves. This commission split on party lines.

The six Republicans found that there had been "widespread laxity of enforcement of Illinois mining laws" at Centralia. But the West Frankfort tragedy is mute testimony to the fact that this laxity continues.

THE FOUR Democratic members of the Commission issued a minority report condemning the Republican administration and its

appointees, and charged that there was "a conspiracy between the Centralia Coal Mine Company, the Administration, the Department of Mines and Minerals and many of the inspectors to permit the mine at Centralia to operate under such hazardous conditions that even a common layman could see that a catastrophe could happen."

The minority report also offered a pat on the back to Driscoll Scanlan, the one mine inspector who had courageously stood up against the company and the Green administration after he had made heroic efforts to correct the scandalous conditions in the Centralia mine.

Scanlan lost his job—and never got it back in spite of the change in administration. At last reports, Scanlan was working as a miner at Venedy, Ill.

IN a recent newspaper interview, Scanlan declared: "When I was an inspector, you can't imagine the kind of pressure they used against us. I used to receive written instructions from the department at Springfield, but before I could act, or sometimes before I received the letter, I would get a phone call telling me to 'take it easy, a layoff or give them a little more time to clean up.'"

"This went on until a mine inspector wondered just what he was doing. Eventually, most of them

played along with the system or they became frustrated and just held on to their jobs."

Asked about improvements after Centralia, Scanlan replied, "The Centralia disaster was just a repetition of the same mistakes that have been made over and over again. Any miner worth his salt knows that explosions can be prevented—all that is needed is to apply that knowledge."

"There were no lessons at Centralia—except probably political lessons."

IN the wake of Centralia, there remain the broken lives of widows and orphans, many of them living today on inadequate pensions.

Then there are the so-called "miracle men," miners like Cecil Sanders, the lone survivor in the West Frankfort pit, who is now fighting for his life in a hospital.

At Centralia, there was also one such miner named Ted Keil. For five weeks, he lingered between life and death in a delirium. Three years after Centralia, he had recovered his health, but there was unemployment, the second of the two scourges that haunt the lives of coal miners.

Keil, the "miracle man," was found living as a pauper. "I'd do any old kind of work to make some money," he told a newspaper reporter, "I've tried all the mines around here but there isn't any work."

Steelworkers Face Corporation Line-Up in Fight for Wage Rise

By Our Steel Correspondent

BETHLEHEM.—The main concern right now of the thousands of steelworkers in this and other important steel centers in this area is:

When and how do we get a raise?

The steelworkers know that Eugene Grace, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, recently got himself a raise of \$3,000 a week. That means he has to struggle along on a yearly salary of \$464,321, besides his dividends on the huge block of Bethlehem Steel stock he owns.

They know too that shortly after he got that raise Grace, referring to a possible break in the wage freeze, said:

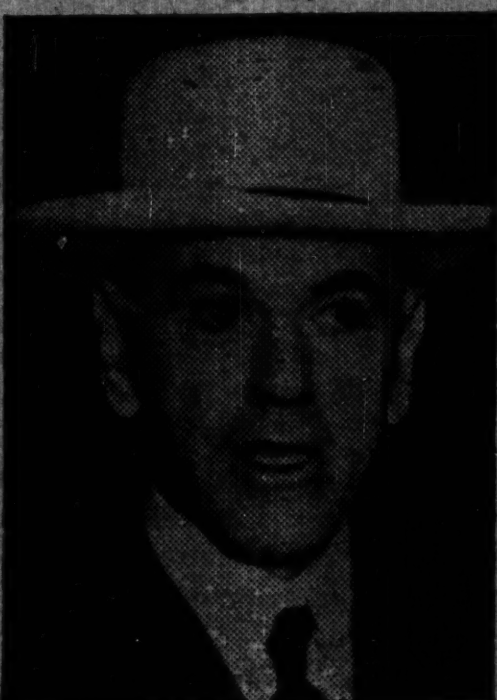
"If it's to be done, powers higher than I will have to do it."

IN CONTRAST to this the average wage of a worker in basic steel is about \$1.50 an hour. The press, however, claims he makes an average wage of about \$1.92 an hour. Hidden is the fact that this figure includes overtime pay at straight time rates, not time-and-a-half or double time.

Despite the steelworkers' comparatively low wages, Eugene Grace cynically stated last October that Bethlehem Steel might give its workers an increase of four cents an hour.

All this, of course, has led many of even the most backward steelworkers to see that the cry of forgoing a wage rise for the sake of "patriotism" is meant only for them and not for the steel companies.

STEELWORKERS, therefore, are running right into the brutal fact that the war economy, with its wage freeze and profits unlimited program, are a scheme to get more and more work out of him for less and less while the steel corporations continue to rake in their huge bonanzas.



EUGENE GRACE

Steelworkers from Baldwin's near Chester, Lukens in Coatesville and in Bethlehem plant here, have demonstrated their resentment at this situation through numerous stoppages and protests of various kinds.

They are unanimous in their demand for a wage increase. President Philip Murray of the CIO Steelworkers himself admitted that resolutions for a wage rise are stacked six feet high in his office.

4,000 HOSIERY WORKERS TAKE WAGE CUT

READING. — Four thousand employees of the Berkshire Knitting Mills, largest full fashioned hosiery mill in the world, will have all of 1952 to contemplate the wonders of the "free enterprise system."

John Bowman, vice president in charge of production, announced on Dec. 27, that the company would institute a wage cut for 4,000 of the company's employees on Jan. 2, because of "chaotic conditions" in the hosiery industry. The Berkshire mill has been

THE STEELWORKERS, however, are confronted by a solid line-up of the strongest and most anti-labor corporations in the country: The employers know that a break in the wage structure in steel would be a signal for a general wage-rise demand by workers in all industry.

They need the support of all labor in this struggle. Resolutions and messages of support, similar to that sent by the mine workers, indicating that all unionists are behind their demands are in order.

Unity of labor behind the steelworkers will help win a major battle against the employers' war economy.

Spellman Praises Chiang Kai-shek

TAIPEI, Taiwan (Formosa). Jan. 7.—Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, Sunday night praised the corrupt and discredited Chiang Kai-shek as "the leader of a free China who has done so much for the Chinese and with whom the American people and soldiers have been aligned in battle for years."

ALTHOUGH THESE organizations say an air base would be acceptable if fertile farm land were not used they have not proposed alternative sites suitable for such a project.

A newly-formed temporary Lancaster Farm and Home Committee has been set up with representatives in 25 townships in Lancaster. This committee also says it is opposed to the building of an air base on "fertile farm land." All these organizations have told the Army Air Force in a polite way that it would be better if the Air Force looked elsewhere for a site.

THE PROPOSAL for an air base has come from the Lancaster City Chamber of Commerce, a number of trade unions in Lancaster City and veterans' organizations. It is conceded that these groups can contribute very little land, fertile or non-fertile, to the building of a \$62,000,000 base.

ENJOINS PICKETS

DETROIT (FP). — Joining the swelling ranks of Detroit injunction judges Circuit Judge Clyde L. Webster forbade the International Association of Machinists, AFL Lodge 898 to picket the Edward C. Levy Co. slag processing plant.

Strikebreaking Record of New NAM President

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 1 (FP).

—William J. Grede, newly elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers, smilingly described himself as just a "sand rat" when he was introduced to the press in New York at the NAM convention.

But that's not what he's called by his 1,100 employees in the six Wisconsin and Michigan plants owned by Grede Foundries Inc.

Their bitterness toward Grede, whom the NAM publicists tried to palm off as a model employer, stems from the spring of 1946 when he succeeded in breaking a hard-fought strike by Locals 1300 and 1598, CIO United Steelworkers.

The two Milwaukee foundries where the strike occurred had been taken over by Grede in March, 1943. Both plants were under contract to the steelworkers, but Grede refused to honor the agreements.

The union petitioned for NLRB elections, which went overwhelmingly in favor of the steelworkers. Grede thereupon agreed to negotiate, but it soon became clear he had no intention of reaching an agreement.

The talks were still going on when the war ended. Finally, in 1946, with the war and labor's voluntary no-strike pledge a thing of the past, workers in the two foundries struck. At the same time the union filed charges of unfair labor practices against Grede, accusing him of refusal to bargain in good faith. The charges were sustained by an NLRB trial examiner but, after the strike had been lost, they were thrown out with the help of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Workers in the two struck foundries were in a vulnerable position because Grede was able to transfer the work to his other foundries, which were unorganized. Following defeat of the steelworkers' strike, other unions, including the CIO United Auto Workers, conducted organizing drives at the foundries but were unable to budge Grede from his open shop position.

Grede climbed to leadership in the state division of NAM, then nationally, on his claim that the mandate of an NLRB election victory by a union requires an employer only to bargain, but not necessarily to arrive at an agreement.

A past president of the Milwaukee Employers Assn., Grede reportedly was an active figure behind the scenes in helping plan strategy of the Allis-Chalmers Co. during its lengthy battle with UAW Local 148 strikers, which ended in a victory for the company.

Grede has the admiration of many large employers in the state who would like, but lack the nerve, to follow his unabashed anti-union policy that has barred all unions from his plants.

Grede's political philosophy is modeled on that of his two GOP heroes, Senators Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin. An insight into his prejudices was given here by executive secretary William Patterson of the Civil Rights Congress, who told of sitting next to Grede on a plane to Milwaukee two years ago.

They chatted in friendly fashion during the trip and at the end, Patterson said, Grede told him: "You Negroes are okay. If it just wasn't for the Jews." Patterson said he replied: "That's what you say to me and if a Jew had been seated where I am, you would have switched the word Negro for Jew."

WILLIAM J. GREDE
New NAM Head

Farmers Hit Air Base Plan For Lancaster

LANCASTER. — Farmers and farm organizations are developing vigorous opposition toward the building of an air base in Lancaster or Berks counties.

When the proposal was made to build the air base in Berks County between Reading and Kutztown, farmers of that area turned the proposition down cold.

The fight is now centered in Lancaster County. The argument revolves around the building of this huge air base on land that is not fertile. As is well known there is no more fertile land in the nation in Lancaster County.

ON DEC. 18 the Pennsylvania State Council of Farm Organizations voiced vigorous opposition to the building of an air base in Lancaster County. This council represents 48 farm organizations in the state.

The Lancaster County Poultry Association is unanimously opposed to the building of the base. They state that an air base will kill a business that brings in \$23,000,000 annually here. Jet propulsion and flood lights will have a disastrous effect on egg laying, they claim. The Grange, Southeastern Pennsylvania Artificial Breeding Cooperative, and the Lancaster Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association are other farm organizations that are opposed to the building of a base.